The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

More Sino-Japanese Trouble in Chientao District

China's Predicament Over Exterritoriality!

Japan and Britain as Rivals for the Far Eastern Markets

Railway Competition in North Manchuria

By E. U. Barung

Labor Unrest in Shanghai

By C. S. Wang

The Death of E. H. Wilson, China Plant Authority; Japanese and Shanghai Gambling Situation; Die-Hard Taipans and Picturesque Ancient China; How to Check the Red Menace in China; The Character of American Silver Exports; Some Results of the Recent Civil War; Outlook More Favorable in China Trade; China at Geneva; Formosa, the Island of Monopolies, by Edgar Snow; In the Fields of Finance and Reconstruction.

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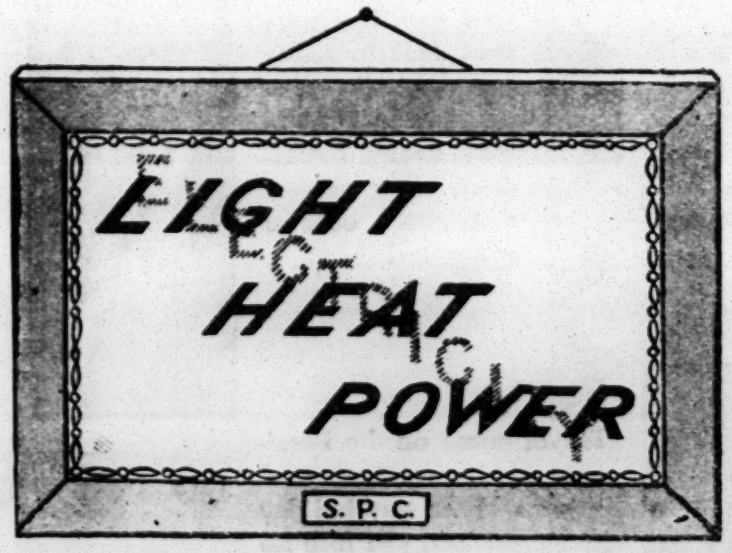

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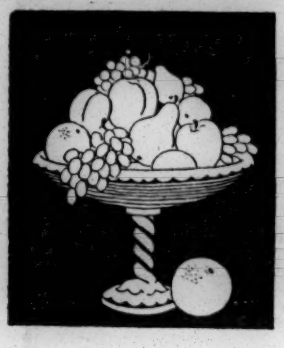

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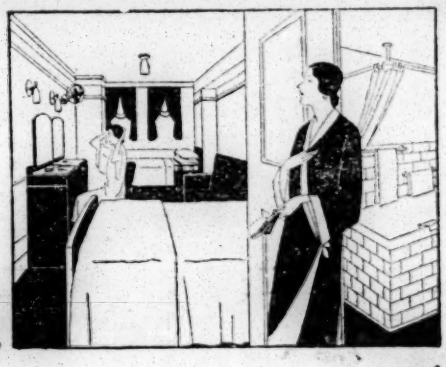

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Contents

Editorial Paragraphs

China's Predicament over Exterritoriality! 271

Japanese and Shanghai Gambling Situation! 272

More Sino-Japanese Trouble in Chientao District 272

The Death of E. H. Wilson, China Plant Authority 273

Some Results of the Recent Civil War 274

Special Articles

Fromosa, the Island of Monopolies.....By Edgar Snow 277

The Plight of the Returned Sutdent at Home and Abroad .....By M. S. Kwei 278

Engineer Who Made Mistake in His Estimate..... 280

Railway Competition in North Manchuria..By E. U. Barung 281

The Character of American Silver Exports..... .....By Herbert M. Bratter 282

Labor Unrest in Shanghai.....By C. S. Wang 283

China at Geneva 286

Japan and Britain as Rivals for the Far Eastern Markets... 288

Outlook More Favorable in China Trade..... 290

In the Fields of Finance and Reconstruction..... 292

Who's Who in China 296

Men and Events..... 298

New Books of Interest in the Far East..... 300

From the Chinese Press 303

What the Ships Carry between America and China v

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WASHINGTON BUREAU

J. J. Underwood—Correspondent

Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

CHINA'S PREDICAMENT OVER EXTERRITORIALITY!

THE Chinese newspapers published a report from Nanking a few days ago suggesting the possibility that the Chinese Government might decide to take no further action regarding the adjustment of the exterritorial deadlock, which report, if correct, would mean that the situation will continue as at present pending the expiration of the extrality treaties. In 1929 and early in the present year the National Government notified the Powers still possessing extrality rights, particularly the United States and Great Britain, that definite action on this question would be taken before the end of the present year. Notes were sent to the various foreign governments to this effect, and according to recent report from Nanking both the British and American Governments have replied. Neither reply has been made public, but alleged summaries of the British reply which have appeared in the Chinese newspapers apparently were not acceptable to the Chinese Government. First it was stated in the Chinese newspapers that the National Government would make a counter-proposal and then later there was a report that no further action would be taken and that China would permit nature to take its normal course, meaning that the treaties governing the consular court system under which foreigners are subject to their own laws rather than the laws of China, would be permitted to run their natural course. Since the American treaty runs to 1933, this would give American citizens three more years of the present system.

China's predicament over this question may thus be realized. If the reports regarding the British proposals were correct, and China had accepted them, it would have meant an extension for five years of a modification of the extrality system. As this probably constituted Britain's final decision on this question, the Chinese Government apparently decided that it would be better to permit the treaty to expire rather than to accept a compromise proposal which would have the effect of extending the consular court system. In other words, the Chinese authorities apparently have decided that it would be better to permit the treaties to expire, thus definitely ending the extrality system, rather than to negotiate new agreements that would have the effect of extending a modification of the system for a further period of five years. Foreigners residing in the treaty ports under the protection of their own regulations, have gleefully hailed the report that nothing is to qe done toward a relinquishment of exterritoriality,

but that this is a short-sighted view should be evident to thinking persons. The reason for this statement is that a compromise providing for gradual relinquishment over a period of years would be much more satisfactory than a continuance of the present system to the end of the treaties (two or three years) and then an abrupt relinquishment. Whether it would be possible to induce the National Government to accept *any* compromise plan, we do not know, but we do know that a die-hard decision to stick to the present treaties to the bitter end is likely to be highly unsatisfactory for persons whose activities extend beyond the borders of the foreign administered areas. Foreigners in China who have influenced their own governments against compromise, or against sufficient compromise to meet the wishes of the Chinese authorities, will probably discover that they have made a serious mistake. However, there is nothing unusual in this standard or customary short-sighted foreign attitude in the treaty ports, which was well expressed to the writer a few days ago by a foreigner who had just heard the news that China had refused the British compromise proposal. His exclamation was, "Fine, I only want three years more in China anyway; the Chinese can have it after that for I am going to California where I won't have to worry about what happens in China."

JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI GAMBLING SITUATION!

EUROPEANS, Anglo-Saxons and Latins—traditional upholders of morals and righteousness in the foreign settlements on the China coast—must have received a shock last week when the so-called Japanese Self-Preservation Society, composed of local Japanese residents and officials, held a meeting and decided to take action against the Shanghai gambling evil. The local Japanese newspaper, *The Nichi-Nichi*, published an official notice stating that Japanese consular police had been detailed to attend the local dog and horse races and hai-alai games and report the names of any Japanese attending these places for prosecution in the Japanese court. At the meeting of Japanese residents when the matter was given consideration, and which was attended by more than forty representative members of the Japanese community, addresses were delivered by Mr. Shigemitsu, Acting Minister; Mr. Miura, Acting Consul-General; Mr. Hanasato, Chief of the Consular Police; K. Fukushima, C. Sakurazawa, G. Miyazaki, Y. Hayashi, S. Shinoda, D. Tachikawa, and T. Kawabat, all being prominent Japanese businessmen. It was declared at the meeting that the gambling situation in Shanghai "was largely responsible for embezzlements, frauds and other crimes, which have greatly increased among the younger members of the Japanese community and that the baneful influence was adversely affecting the entire Japanese community." The final decision to arrest and prosecute all Japanese attending such places, was the result of the resolutions passed at this meeting.

As stated in the opening sentence of the preceding paragraph, this action of the Japanese community must have produced a shock in high places in the Occidental communities at Shanghai, because all of these gambling institutions are registered in the consulates of European nations, particularly Great Britain and France. And among these gambling institutions, the worst and most degrading influence is being exerted by the greyhound racing-tracks, two of which, the "Stadium" and "Luna Park" are registered in the local British Consulate-General, and the other, the "Canidrome" is registered in the French consulate-General. All three of these institutions operate a form of gambling popularly known as the pari-mutuel, which is strictly illegal in England. An article entitled, "Three Nights at the Dog-Race Tracks," by a Chinese writer, T. P. Yang, which appeared in *The Review* on Oct. 18, gave details regarding these iniquitous institutions which are designed for the sole purpose of extracting money from the lower classes of the Chinese and the enrichment of a few foreigners who operate the gambling joints. According to Mr. Yang's article the profits of these places are enormous, sometimes running to more than $50,000 for one night. The Chinese Government has repeatedly protested against these gambling institutions, which are operated under the protecting wing of the exterritorial system, but neither the municipal councils of the foreign settlements nor the consular body has ever paid any attention to the protests. There was one time several months ago when it appeared that the officials of the International Settlement were on the point of a clean-up, but after prosecuting and sending to jail the proprietor of a local roulette gambling place, operated by a Mexican, the clean-up campaign came to an abrupt halt and no action was taken against the dog-race gamblers.

The Japanese, of course, have no power to interfere with the proprietors of the British and French dog-racing-para-mutuel joints, but they can control their own nationals who violate Japanese law by attending the places. The Chinese authorities could do the same thing, but while there has been much talk of such action, nothing has been done, one reason probably being the lack of a jail sufficiently large to hold all the Chinese who attend, the Chinese public making up more than 90 percent of those who attend and squander their money for the enrichment of a few Europeans who are permitted by their consuls to operate institutions on Chinese soil which would be highly illegal if operated in their home countries.

MORE SINO-JAPAN TROUBLE IN CHIENTAO DISTRICT

NEWS reports from Mukden, Nanking and Seoul, Korea tell of fresh complications in the Chientao district of Manchuria. The first report, by *Rengo* from Seoul, dated Oct. 7, gave the Japanese version to the effect that a clash occurred between Chinese and Koreans "over trifling matters," at the town of Lungchingtsun. The Japanese sent ten police officers from their local consulate to investigate. The Chinese police opened fire, killing two Japanese and wounding another. Raising the cry of a communist menace, the Japanese consulate wired to the Governor-General of Korea for assistance. The Japanese authorities in Seoul rushed 100 police to the district (Chinese territory) and in addition some 30 other police officers were dispatched from the Shoppo district of northern Korea. The Chinese version, dispatched by *Reuters* from Mukden on Oct. 10, alleged that Korean

communists in the Chientao district had been plotting against Japanese rule in Korea. Owing to a threatened disturbance at the town of Lungchingtsun, the Chinese authorities declared martial law. Late on the evening of Oct. 9 a Japanese armed guard approached one of the Chinese police-posts and when challenged the Japanese had opened fire. The Chinese police returned the fire and later found two dead and one wounded Japanese within the Chinese lines. The Chinese authorities claimed that the Japanese had failed to give the password when originally challenged, hence the Chinese were justified in opening fire; that the declaration of martial law really was for the purpose of assisting the Japanese in their efforts to arrest the Korean communists, etc. A later report from Nanking on Oct. 15 stated that the Chinese Foreign Office had lodged a strong protest with Mr. Shigemitsu, Japanese Charge d'Affaires. A further report from Manchuria stated that the Kirin provincial governor had lodged a protest directly with the Governor-General of Korea, claiming that the Japanese police who were killed had first opened fire on the Chinese police. The Kirin governor also protested against the 130 Japanese police that had been sent into Chinese territory from Korea. The latest report, which appeared in the *Shun Pao* on Oct. 19, stated that the Japanese authorities in Manchuria had lodged a protest demanding the usual apology, compensation, punishment and guarantees against future happenings.

A report from *The Review's* correspondent in Mukden, dated Oct. 14 stated that as a result of the conflict between Chinese and Japanese police at Lungchingtsun, the Japanese had dispatched 200 armed troops to the city and a demonstration parade had been staged in the streets of the city. The Kirin provincial authorities called a meeting to consider the situation and had decided to dispatch 500 Chinese troops into the Lungchingtsun area for the purpose of preserving order.

The so-called Chientao district of southeastern Manchuria borders on Korea. The population is composed largely of Korean emigrees, who are 100 percent revolutionists against their Japanese masters in Korea. For convenience both the Chinese and Japanese authorities call them "communists," and there probably are many communists among them for the Soviet Russians long have been active in the district which also joins Soviet territory to the west of Vladivostok. The whole district is a hot-bed of Japanese, Chinese, Russian, and Korean intrigue and while the territory is purely Chinese the Japanese never hesitate to send their so-called "police" into the area in order to suppress Korean uprisings. Also, the Japanese maintain in the area a large force of consular police attached to their consulates in the various towns. The Chinese authorities maintain strong military forces in the district and claim they could preserve order, were it not for the activities of the Japanese police, who are constantly interfering with the Korean emigrees. The *Manchuria Daily News*, official Japanese organ, published in Dairen, declared in the course of an article on Oct. 10 that the Japanese have a right to maintain police in the Chientao district, by virtue of their exterritorial "rights," hence this does not constitute a trespass on Chinese territorial sovereignty. The *Shun Pao* published an editorial on Oct. 15 pointing out that while Japan was pursuing a so-called "friendship" policy toward the National Government, there had never been any change from the old "positive policy" in Manchuria. Continuing, the *Shun Pao* pointed out that these incidents are constantly occurring on the Manchurian-Korean frontier and were due chiefly to the fact that the Japanese authorities in Korea never have cooperated with the Chinese authorities, but always have dispatched their own police into Chinese territory without reference to the fact that the Chinese could handle the Korean situation were it not for constant Japanese interference.

THE DEATH OF E. H. WILSON, CHINA PLANT AUTHORITY

THE foreign newspapers on the China coast published brief news items on October 17 telling of the accidental deaths due to an automobile accident of Dr. and Mrs. Ernest Henry Wilson, but none of the newspapers apparently realized that Dr. Wilson was probably the world's greatest authority on Chinese plants, having spent some eleven years in study and investigation in this country. According to the brief report Dr. and Mrs. Wilson were both killed on Oct. 16 while motoring at Worcester, Mass. Dr Wilson was born in Goucestershire, England on Feb. 15, 1876 and received his education at the Royal College of Science at London. He went to the United States in 1906 and in 1919 was appointed assistant director of the Arnold Arboretum at Harvard University. In 1927 he was appointed director. Dr. Wilson spent altogether fourteen years in China and Japan in the study and collection of plants, most of the time being spent in West China. In 1913 he published "The Naturalist in West China," and in 1915 two books on the trees of Japan. In 1929 his most important book, "China, Mother of Gardens," was produced, this being a de luxe edition and a remarkable work of which only a few copies are available in China. In the preface of this work, Dr. Wilson stated that he came to China in 1899 and remained in this country almost continuously until 1911. From 1906 to the year of his departure, he represented the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University, and it was due to his efforts alone that more than 1,000 plants indigenous to Chinese soil were sent abroad to enrich the private and public gardens of America and Europe. In reference to his experiences in China, Dr. Wilson declared, "In my travels in China I was fortunate. The Chinese treated me with kindly courtesy and respect. I was in interior China during the boxer outbreak and the Russo-Japanese War, and visited places before or after anti-foreign riots, but I never experienced any incivility meriting the name. At the commencement of my collectng work I engaged and trained a number of Chinese peasants, who served me faithfully throughout my journeys and I parted with them with feelings of genuine regret." China's richness for the lover of plants and flowers was described in another paragraph of Dr. Wilson's remarkable book, "China is indeed the 'Mother of Gardens,' for of the countries to which our gardens (of the west) are most deeply indebted she holds the foremost place. From the bursting into blossom of the Forsythias and Yulan Magnolias in the early spring to the Peonies and Roses in summer and the Chrysanthemums in the autumn, China's

contributions to the floral wealth of gardens is in evidence. To China the flower lover owes the parents of the modern Rose, be they Tea or Hybrid Tea, Rambler or Polyantha; likewise his greenhouse Azeleas and Primroses, and the fruit grower, his Peaches, Oranges, Lemons and Grapefruit. It is safe to say that there is no garden in America or Europe that is without its Chinese representatives and these rank among the finest of tree, shrub, herb and vine."

To the few in China, chiefly missionaries and some Chinese officials, who were fortunate to know Prof. Wilson and his work, there will be sincere sorrow at his untimely death and also the death of his wife, who was with him on most of his travels in this country. They are survived by one daughter, Muriel Primrose Wilson.

Some Results of the Recent Civil War

SOME results of the recent, and generally regarded as China's most serious civil war which has been fought since the First Revolution in 1911, are listed in the following, readers of *The Review* being at liberty to place them in the "constructive" or "destructive" column as they may wish:

Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, whose troops recently intervened in North China and who has announced his intention of assisting in the restoration of permanent peace, is also an enthusiastic golfer. This picture, showing the Marshal and Mrs. Chang, was taken recently on the golf links at Mukden, headquarters of the Manchurian Administration.

1—Broken the political and military power and prestige of Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, regarded in some quarters as China's model provincial governor and in others as the worst political intriguer and fence-rider among the old-style military governors.

2—Partial disruption of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang's Kuominchun army, popularly known as the "largest private army in the world."

3—Broken up the Kwangsi military and political faction in South China, traditional enemies of Canton and Cantonese influence in the Kuomintang.

4—Largely destroyed the prestige of Wang Ching-wei, Left-Wing leader in the Kuomintang, who apparently cast aside his principles favoring a peasant-labor revolution in order to join with the Northern Military Coalition.

5—Greatly enhanced the military and political prestige of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Commander-in-Chief of the Government forces and President of the Nanking Government.

6—Greatly enhanced the political prestige of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, who has been given credit for bringing the war to a sudden end, but whose troops did not intervene until after the Government's troops had turned the tide of battle against the Northern rebel coalition.

7—Added greatly to the political prestige of the National Government the officials of which managed to stick together in the face of many serious crises.

8—Loaded the Government down with an additional domestic debt amounting, in the aggregate, to possibly $200,000,000 (silver).

9—Added tremendously to China's knowledge and practical use of modern military equipment, particularly airplanes; also resulted, for the first time in the creation of a modern hospitalization service.

10—Probably discouraged for all time, foreigners from participating in rebellions against the Central or recognized Chinese Government.

11—Reduced the number of major military leaders in the country to two, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang.

12—Killed and wounded probably more than 50,000 soldiers.

13—Discouraged any future attempt to forcibly disrupt the Maritime Customs Administration.

14—Lead to great increase in "red" banditry; also through breaking-up of Northern armies to great increase in unemployed parasitic elements in population.

15—Definitely established Nanking as the Capital of the Republic, as Gen. Yen Hsi-shan made free use of the restoration of the old capital as a political slogan for stirring up the Northern people against the South.

16—Made it necessary for the Government to increase and reorganize the Customs duties as a means of raising funds for paying for the war.

17—Made it necessary for the Government to reorganize and modernize domestic taxation for reasons similar to those stated in No. 16.

18—Caused Western businessmen and financiers to finally give serious attention to the matter of assisting China in the solution of her currency and financial problems as a means of restoring foreign trade in the Pacific area.

19—Further acquainted the entire country with the menace of Soviet intrigue and emphasized the importance of developing a strong central government as a means of opposing foreign intrigue and aggression.

20—Probably made necessary a reorganization of the Nanking Cabinet in order to bring in Northern political influence as a means of preventing a future clash between Nanking and Mukden.

21—Made it more difficult for any militarist

or group of militarists to start another rebellion against the recognized government.

22—Probably resulted in the early re-opening of the North-South railways, long closed to through transportation; also probably resulted in greatly stimuating air-transportation due to the practical training of many new Chinese aviators in war service.

23—Wholesale training of Chinese aviators likely to have considerable moral effect upon both Japan and Soviet Russia, potential military enemies of China in the future.

24—Stimulated greatly the necessity for developing China's national defences; also stimulated greatly the necessity for increasing the Central Government's political and military influence in the so-called Northwestern territories and border districts generally.

The latest development in the political situation in the North was a reported conference in Taiyuanfu (capital of Shansi province) which was participated in by Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, Gen. Yen Hsi-shan and Wang Ching-wei, which, according to a *Reuter* report on Oct. 21, occurred on Oct. 14. The report stated that Gen. Shih Yu-shan, former Kuominchun general, who recently rejoined the Government had invaded southern Shansi and as a result, Gen. Yen Hsi-shan was rushing troops to the southern part of his provincial domain in order to head off the threatened invasion. It also was stated that the economic situation in Shansi was becoming serious due to the slump in provincial bank-notes which had practically become valueless since the collapse of Yen's political fortunes. The Chinese newspapers in Shanghai confirmed the report that Marshal Feng had gone to Taiyuanfu, but the *Sin Wan Pao* expressed doubt whether it was a voluntary trip, suggesting the possibility that Feng may again be a prisoner in Yen's camp. A further report from Peiping which appeared in the Chinese newspapers in Shanghai on Oct. 21, stated that as a result of the Yen-Feng-Wang conference in Taiyuanfu, the three leaders in the recent rebellion, "being at the end of their tether," had dispatched a joint telegram to Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang at Mukden stating their decision to retire from politics, but expressing a desire to carry out their retirement while continuing to reside in Taiyuanfu. Feng and Yen were quoted as being willing to relinquish command of their troops, but hoped that they might be permitted to remain in China.

As indicated in these reports, the situation in the North, from the standpoint of the future of the leaders of the former Northern Military Coalition is still unsettled and apparently is now a matter of negotiation between Mukden and Nanking. In the reantime most of the subordinate commanders in the Kuominchun organization are trying to make peace with the Government and get themselves incorporated into the National Army.

While reports from both Peiping and Mukden continue to suggest that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang is contemplating the dispatch of a further "peace message" to Nanking, there has been no definite evidence that such a message is forthcoming. The *North China Star* (Tientsin) on Oct. 13 published a *Reuter* report from Peiping alleging that Marshal Chang was contemplating the dispatch of a message to Nanking suggesting the following five things,

1—Strenuous efforts must be made toward national unification.

2—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek must take vigorous measures against the Communists in the Southern and Central Provinces.

3—The Manchurian Party will bring forward its proposals for settling Kuomintang problems at the 4th Plenary Congress of the Party in November.

4—The so-called "grey" or uncertain troops should all be disbanded immediately as they are considered a chief cause of internal dissention.

5—The Sino-Russian negotiations should be resumed as soon as possible.

The *North-China Daily News*, leading British organ at Shanghai on Oct. 18, published a long dispatch from its correspondent in Tientsin, which voiced the political gossip that has been in circulation to the effect that complications are likely to develop in the future between Nanking and Mukden. The article stated that while the Young Marshal's intervention had coincided with the cessation of the war and there is apparent harmony between him and Nanking, "it would be rash to expect that this state of things would long exist." The report then stated that "it was apparent to all observers that the Kuomintang cannot claim dominance in the North, any more than it can claim the Young Marshal as a member of the followship." Concluding the message suggested that the amnesty declaration of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek was interpreted in the North as indicating Nanking's intentions to make use of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang "as a contravening factor against the dominating influence of Mukden in North China, hence it was considered significant that Mukden was also trying to get in touch with Feng in order to consolidate its own position."

The Japanese, who have large interests in North China and Manchuria, however, view the present situation more optimistically. This was indicated in a dispatch by the *United Press* from Tokyo which was published in the Shanghai newspapers on Oct. 18. This report stated that the Japanese Government, "is not worried about the occupation of the Tientsin-Peiping area of North China by the Manchurian forces of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang. We believe that Marshal Chang is entirely sincere in his activities and meant exactly what he said when he announced he is acting for peace. We can see no reason at present why he should not be able to cooperate with the National Government in Nanking to which he has sworn allegience." Continuing, the *United Press* message stated that "as far as Japan is concerned, all her efforts will be exerted for peace. Our primary interests in China are commercial. War means a destruction of markets and causes great suffering to our manufacturers, importers and exporters. China's prosperity has a very direct relation to our own and the war that has devastated large areas in the domain of our neighbor during the last decade has cost our people dearly." The report concluded with a statement to the effect that the Japanese Government, however, "has no intention of removing its Legation personnel from Peiping for the present."

TROOP DISTRIBUTION

Gen. Ho Chen-chun, commander of the Government troops in the Hankow district, accord-

ing to a report from Nanking during the week, has notified the Government regarding the distribution of troops for the immediate future, the report being as follows,

"The troops under General Hsu Yuan-chuan will be stationed at Ichang and Shasi. The division under General Hsiao Chi-chu will take up positions along the Siang river. Troops under General Yung Chin-fan will be responsible for garrison duties at Hsin-ti. The Third Division under General Chen will be stationed along the Huayuan-Han River section of the Peking-Hankow Railway, and the Yueh Wei-chun division along the Huayuan-Wushengkuan section of the railway. Troops under General Hsia Tou-yin will be sent to East Hupeh, and troops under General Kuo Ju-ting will go to Machen.

"According to the two Cantonese commanders, General Chiang Kwang-nai and General Tsai Ting-kai, their divisions are going to be stationed along the Hunan-Hupeh Railway, making their headquarters at Yochow and Changsha. The two commanders are expected to come to Nanking shortly to confer with General Chiang Kai-shek before returning to Canton.

"Troops released from the Peking-Hankow front will be stationed at Siangyang and Fancheng. Admiral Tseng Yi-ting, commander of the Torpedo Boat Division, is leaving Hunan soon for Nanking. On account of the retreat of the Communists from Hunan into Kiangsi province, his ships, which have been stationed between Hankow and Changsha, will probably be sent to points further down river.

"Troops released from the Peking-Hankow front continue to arrive in this centre. These troops are returning to Hankow in order to commence the bandit and Communist suppression campaign.

"The Commander-in-Chief's Headquarters in Hankow issued an official announcement yesterday as to the disposal of the troops. It states that the 48h Division will garrison Western Hupeh, the 13th Division, Eastern Hupeh. The two Cantonese divisions, commanded by Chiang Kwang-nai and Tsai Ting-kai, will be stationed in Southern Hupeh. Other divisions will be detailed to the Han River district, the southern section of the Peking-Hankow Railway and Northern Hupeh."

ANTI-RED CAMPAIGN

The *Hankow Herald* on Oct. 17 published the following report regarding plans for the anti-communist campaign which the Government is planning to launch in Hunan and Kiangsi provinces,

"Troops continued to arrive back here from the Ping-Han front yesterday. Some of them took up quarters in Hankow while some immediately crossed the river to march to the barracks at Nanhu.

"Accompanied by their bodyguards and staff officers, General Chiang Kwang-nei, Commander of the 19th Route Army and Commander of the 60th Division, and General Tsai Ting-kai, Commander of the 18th Army, reached Hankow from Hsuchang yesterday morning. They will stay here for a few days and will then proceed to Nanking by airplane to confer with General Chiang Kai-shek. Their Cantonese troops are meanwhile being transported to this center from the Honan front to take up bandit suppression work in the Wuchang-Changsha railway area.

"An official announcement was issued yesterday by the Commander-in-Chief's Headquarters concerning the distribution of government troops back from the warfront for the suppression of Reds and bandits in Hupeh province. According to this report the 48th Division under General Hsu Yuan-chien will be stationed in Western Hupeh, while the 13th Division under General Hsia Tau-yin will be sent to Eastern Hupeh for strengthening the defense there. Bandit supression work in Northern Hupeh will be entrusted to the divisions under Generals Fan Shih-sen, Yueh Wei-chin, Chen Cheng and Hsu Teh-huai, who are at present concentrating in this center. The two Cantonese divisions under Generals Chiang Kwang-nei and Tsai Ting-kan will be dispatched to Southern Hupeh and those under Generals Hsiao Tse-tso to the central part of the province. The Han river region will be guarded by the troops of General Yung Ching-fang. The protection of the southern section of the Ping-Han Railway will be entrusted to the troops under Generals Chen Cheng and Yueh Wei-chin. In addition to this, the service of the 26th Division under General Kuo Ju-tung will be also available. This unit will be stationed at Hwangan, and Machen. The newly organized 5th Division will be sent to Sinti."

MILITARY ACTIVITIES

The official *Kuo Min* news agency in dispatches from Nanking and Hsuchowfu, which were issued to the press on Oct. 20 stated that fighting is continuing in western Hunan between the Government troops and the Kuominchun units which have retreated to the vicinity of Tungkwan, the fortified mountain pass that leads into Shensi province. It was claimed that the Government troops under Gen. Yang Fu-cheng had occupied Yekuokwan, a strategic point at the entrance to the Tungkwan pass and that two Kuominchun regiments had been disarmed. The capture of Tungkwan was forecasted to occur within three days. In reference to the military situation north of the Yellow River, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek reported the receipt of a telegram from Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang stating that Marshal Chang was dispatching additional troops south of the Great Wall, the purpose being "to assure the extermination of the remnant Shansi and Kuominchun units so as to avoid a recrudescence of military activities on the part of the rebel forces."

Gen. Ho Chen-chun, commander of the Government troops at Hankow and concurrently chairman of the Hupeh provincial government, stated on Oct. 20 that ten government divisions will participate in a general round-up of the communist gangs in the three provinces of Hupeh, Hunan and Kiangsi, and expressed the opinion the campaign would be wound up within three months.

The *Sin Wan Pao* on Oct. 21 published a report from Nanking stating that Hunanese provincials residing in Nanking, Shanghai and Hankow had sent a petition to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek urging three definite reforms in respect to the situation south of the Yangtsze. These were, (1) Severe punishment for all Hunan provincial officials, including Gen. Ho Chien, who were responsible for permitting the communists to occupy Changsha; (2) Immediate relief measures for the citizens who lost their property at Changsha; (3) An immediate campaign for the suppression of the red-bandits south of the Yangtsze. The report claimed that Gen. Chien had been called to Hankow for a conference and it was likely that he would not return to his previous position as chairman of the Hunan provincial government.

CRITICISM OF KUOMINTANG METHODS

Of interest in connection with reports from the North regarding the policies which had been pursued by the Kuomintang branches or "tang-pus" in that region, was a report from Nanking on October 27 stating that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek had delivered an address in the Capital wherein he severely criticised Kuomintang methods. Gen. Chiang was quoted as declaring that members of the Kuomintang had been behaving themselves in the manner of a "privileged class; that few members of the Party were really fighting for the welfare of the nation, but were working for their own selfish interests." Gen. Chiang then declared that the Manchus had fallen because they considered themselves a privileged class and forecasted a similar fate for the Kuomintang unless it mended its ways. He concluded his statement in the following words,

"From now on all members of the Party, including those who occupy high executive posts, must be strict with themselves. If any Kuomintang members should prove to be corrupt and inefficient, they will be severely punished, much more so than if they are non-members. This is a Kuomintang Government. If we cannot maintain good discipline in the Party, we have no hope of establishing an efficient government.

"The spreading of communist influences in various parts of the country," concluded General Chiang, "is another proof that our members are not carrying out their duties faithfully. It is only the regrettable behavior of our members that is driving people to join the communist ranks."

Formosa, the Island of Monopolies

BY EDGAR SNOW

(Written for the New York Sun)

TAIHOKU, Formosa—Curiously inspired tales have drifted through the world regarding what has been called Japan's "enlightened experiment" in opium eradication in Formosa. It is widely believed that due to the efficient functioning of the Government Monopoly system, whereby opium-smokers are required to register, and the number of liceness issued to such addicts is yearly reduced, Japan has practically abolished the sins of the poppy in her southern colony.

People who care to investigate can readily be undeceived: recently released statistics prove there are still some 27,000 licensed smokers on the island. Even if this told the complete story, the achievement might be considered remarkable, for 33 years ago, when the present policy was begun, there were 170,000 men and women who could legitimately use opium. In white and black this seems to mean that 143,000 fewer Formosans are slaves of the poppy than in 1897. But that is by no means a fact.

Government officials here tacitly admit that the licensing arrangement is a failure. For one thing, when the registration took place three decades ago only those regarded as "incurable" were given smoking permits. The great majority was Chinese-Formosans, over 40 years of age. Only a few hundred of these survive today. This means that most of the present licensed smokers are persons who developed the habit *after* the Government Monopoly became effective.

The discrepancy in the story told by figures does not stop there At least two authorities questioned agreed that "legitimate smokers, registered with the Monopoly, are only a percentage, perhaps but a small percentage, of the total on the island." A recent Government report, prepared and presented as "confidential" to the League of Nations Opium Investigation Committee touring the Orient, is said to be a startlingly frank confession of Japan's inability to combat bootlegging and smuggling of opium and its derivatives.

Definite Information Unobtainable

A perusal of that report would be most illuminating; unfortunately the Japanese veil its contents in mystery. Except for data on "officially recognized" smokers, quoted above, it is impossible for newspaper men, as well as foreign diplomatic officials, to get any satisfactory information from the Opium Monopoly.

According to inquiries made here, no foreign consul in Formosa has been permitted, in recent years to visit Government opium factories, where all opium and by-products, used in the island, are manufactured. No foreigner can obtain statistics on the total manufacture and consumption of opium in Formosa. No foreigner, and few Japanese outside the Monopoly itself, know the total profit made by the Government through its exclusive sale of opium.

Despite these discouraging reports from Chinese and other foreign residents in Formosa, the writer made formal application for permission to visit the factories. Through official channels a request also was made for some simple statistics on the sale, manufacture and distribution of opium and narcotics in Formosa. Admission to the factories was flatly denied. With one exception, the Opium Monopoly could not—or would not—reply to any of the questions concerning its activities. There was, indeed, a vague promise that some of this information would be "mailed at a later date." At this writing it has not yet appeared.

Perhaps the reticence to disclose official facts is due to a realization that they do not accurately represent the situation. If that is the case, it is a virtue—even though extremely annoying to newsmen avid for truth. In an interview with Mr. Kushimura, Chief of the Foreign Affairs Division for Formosa, some reasons why such statistics are unreliable, were suggested to this correspondent.

"Because there have been only 27,000 licenses issued for opium-smokers," he said, "does not mean that there are but 27,000 users of the drug. The *Honto-Jin* ('Island Men', the Japanese word for Chinese-Formosan) have many ways of eluding the law.

"Often a license issued to one man is used by his entire family, as well as friends. One pipe may thus account for half a dozen, even a dozen smokers. We have no way of knowing how many people use an opium-smoking set. According to law, all the drug must be consumed at home. Unless we kept a watchman in every household, it would be impossible for us to tell this.

"Besides that kind of deception, there are thousands of immigrants who smuggle in opium pipes and other paraphernalia on Chinese junks. China is only one night across the channel. Hundreds of junks make the trip every month. Our customs authorities are watchful-but it would take a force much larger than the present one to examine closely every Chinese vessel that touches along our 300 mile coastline."

"How many would you estimate are smoking without permits?' the Foreign Affairs Chief was asked.

Mr. Kushimura found it a delicate question. He did not wish to be held responsiple for a statement. But he said there were some who declared the number was about the same as that of the registered addicts; others put it at two or three times that figure.

Next month the "approximately 27,000" licenses will be greatly increased. The Government now believes its policy of annually reducing licenses has not accomplished the desired end. It is planned to register several thousand new smokers immediately, "for the purpose of bringing illicit sale and use of opium under Government control."

One wonders if the purpose is unmixed. Could it not be also, for instance, the Government's desire "to bring under control" the enormous profits now going into the pockets of smugglers, bootleggers, and racketeers operating opium "speak-easies"?

Dutch Introduced Opium

Quite obviously the task here is not an easy one. Opium had been used in Formosa for nearly three cebturies before China ceded the island to Japan, in 1895. It was in Formosa, in the early seventeenth century, that a little handful of Dutchmen first introduced opium-smoking to Chinese. And not until those who had learned, under the tutelage of the Hollanders, went to the mainland, was the habit known in China—although most of the world today thinks that the Chinese themselves invented what is now their greatest vice.

Officially, Japan's attempt to suppress opium among its Chinese subjects looks sincere. But many questions occur to the inquisitive, for which no adequate explanations can be secured.

Little educational work is conducted against drugs in Formosa. No censure attaches to the person who uses opium. Throughout the island men and women may be observed enjoying their smokes, in full view of the streets—not merely in outlying districts, but here, in the capital.

On board Japanese vessels to and from China no effort is made to prohibit the use of opium among the passengers. Even when in south China ports, the Formosans, as well as Chinese nationals, smoke on the ships, without fear of interruption—although there is a well known (if little observed) law against the sale and use of opium in China.

Foreigners in Formosa who have studied the Monopoly system—and these include young college graduates among the Chinese—think that in practice it does not limit the consumption of opium. In instances, it definitely encourages it, under official protection. A "legitimate" smoker cannot purchase more than ten *momme* (about two ounces) of opium per day—from *one* shop. But few addicts use more than two ounces in 24 hours. there are many shops in the big towns—and nothing exists to prevent a registered smoker from visiting them, and obliging his unregistered friends.

If there are Government refuges for the reform of opium-smokers, the writer could not find them. Perhaps they are as well disguised as the cannon in those funny "specially fortified zones" where one is not allowed to take photographs. There are no free clinics, no compulsory measures to force dope-drunks to take the "cure"—which is medically possible, in all but the most extreme cases. However, some private sanitoriums are said to offer help to those who can pay.

There may be things to be said in favor of monopolies. Surely the Japanese can defend the Formosan

Government's exclusive rights of sale on salt, opium, tobacco, camphor, alcohol, railway transportation, and, to a degree, on sugar. One benefit might seem to be that the tremendous revenues brought in by these monopolies would obviate the necessity for taxes.

Such is far from the case. Moreover, on examination of the commodity prices quoted on Government manufactures and staples, it at once becomes clear that the subjects (95% Chinese) pay a surplus tax—every time they buy a sack of salt, a pound of sugar, a plug of tobacco, a bottle of rice wine—or an ounce of opium. It would be interesting to know how much of the profits made from the Formosan monopolies go to support the third largest navy in the world.

In the case of opium this information would be particularly helpful as a means of judging the ideology of Japanese colonial administration. For the payment for "China dust" is made in human life as well as silver *yen*. The Opium Monopoly that supplies refined dreams to thousands of Formosans is also selling them (according to the best medical advice), mental stagnation, physical ruination, moral degeneracy—and hastened death.

Would Link China Airways with Philippines

M. S. Polin, representative of the Curtiss-Wright Corporation, backers of the Chinese aviation service in the Yangtse Valley, returned last week from an extensive business trip to the Philippine Islands, where he negotiated with the Philippine Government and also with private groups regarding the establishment of an aviation service centering at Manila. In an interview which appeared in the *Manila Bulletin* on Oct. 11, Mr. Polin was quoted as favoring a link-up between the China Airways and the new service which is to be established in the Philippines. In this way it would be possible to bring Manila within a few hours reach of the China coast and in addition it would be possible for the services in China and the Philippines to be of mutual assistance to each other in the exchange of personnel and in other ways. Mr. Polin stated his intention of bringing out a number of experienced pilots from the United States to inaugurate the Manila service, similar to what had been done in China. It also has been suggested that the aviation service which the Chinese Government has inaugurated in the Yangtsze Valley in cooperation with the Curtiss-Wright Corporation, might also be linked up with the Sino-German Euro-Asia Service, thus providing direct all-air mail communication from the Philippines to European capitals and commercial centers.

American Minister Returns to Peiping After Unique Holiday

Nelson T. Johnson, American Minister to China, recently has returned safely from a two-weeks' walking tour through the interior districts of Hopei and Suiyuan districts west of Peiping.

Mr. Johnson made the trip in an unofficial capacity, accompanied by three Americans. He was taken for a missionary, because of the fact that he speaks the Chinese language perfectly. "We heard about bandits many times," Mr. Johnson told the *United Press* correspondent in Peiping, "but we didn't see any. We travelled very simply, like 'tramps,' in fact, so did not present much attraction to robbers."

The Minister says that he had no "adventures," but thoroughly enjoyed the opportunity of talking with the country people and villagers, who were always friendly, and frequently inconvenienced themselves to assist the foreigners. The outstanding impression of his trip, Mr. Johnson said, was the genuine friendliness of the northern Chinese.

American Club Holds Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the American Club, Shanghai, was held October 17. C. M. Wentworth, who presided, stated that the Club had a very successful year, it having paid its first allotments of bonds amounting to Tls. 40,000. Mr. Wentworth was reelected president on motion of C.J. Breen. H. B. Longfellow was re-elected vice-president, and W. A. Adams was re-elected treasurer. Including the officers, the following members were chosen to serve on the General Committee:—Messrs. L. E, Bradsher, C. J. Breen, E. W. Hazzard, F. W. McIntyre, E. C, Stocker, F. J. Twogood.

The Plight of the Returned Student at Home and Abroad

BY M. S. KWEI

FOR more than three decades, China has been sending the flower of her youth abroad for the purpose of educating them in modern Western materialistic arts. As early as the latter part of the Tsing Dynasty, after a series of unpleasant military encounters with imperialistic nations which dimmed much of China's ancient prestige, the need for acquisition of Western education became more acute. It was this sudden and unexpected encroachment of early foreign pioneers at the very doors of the Forbidden City that paved the way for the late Empress Dowager to yield to the counsel of the advisers. Among the better known and successful earlier returned students can be named men such as Tang Shao-Yi and the late Dr. Wu Ting Fang. Since that time innumerable groups of Chinese youths have flocked to foreign shores.

It must be admitted amongst thinking Chinese, that the primary object of these pilgrimages abroad is to acquire education in the more materialistic sciences, such as, engineering, agriculture, mining, chemistry, banking, business management etc., but a few came to pursue studies in more abstract subjects, political science, law, theology, literature and fine arts, etc. Because China feels there is yet little to learn from Western culture so there is no great necessity in entering her sons in the higher institutions for the latter courses. A survey of the Chinese students now in the United States will disclose the fact that some sixty per cent of the total are either studying engineering, mining or agriculture. This preference may be taken as practically true also for Chinese students in European Universities. There are now a number of institutions including the Tsing Hwa scholarships and various Provincial funds which send students to the United States and Europe at regular intervals. The return of the Boxer indemnity no doubt proved as much a blessing to the recipients of the scholarships as the nation which remitted the funds in that the noble gesture fostered inestimable international friendship and understanding.

While the idea of sending students abroad can hardly be condemmed, the process of supervision and method of final utilization of these highly specialized men merits careful analysis and suggestion for improvement. The average scholarship enables the student to receive so much per month and enter a university for a period of, varying from one to four or more years. When he obtains his coveted degree, the interest of the authorities, who should have the welfare of the student at heart theoretically continues; but actually it ends with the payment of the final month's allowance. The drawback of such a policy is particularly outstanding in the case of engineering students who have become more or less highly specialized material in their own field. The process of acquiring a university degree marks merely the beginning of a chosen career. Without cooperation from the authorities who control the reins of the government or leaders in well established industrial fields, these highly trained specialists are at a loss to find the proper outlet for their laboriously gained knowledge. From the viewpoints of the students, nothing can be more aimless and wasteful for the authorities than to blindly send so many young men abroad at regular intervals, with the hope that the graduates may shoulder the burden of rejuvenating our country alone, notwithstanding that China is simultaneously undergoing a political, social, intellectual and industrial revolution. Excluding a handful who were fortunate enough to obtain lucrative government positions either by influence or through luck, the majority of the graduates find themselves confronted with the difficult task of applying their training to the eeds of a somewhat indifferent populace. Many of them have spent the spring of their life and have toiled assiduously to amass their special knowledge only to return and find it unwelcome and as useful as gold coins on Robinson Crusoe's Island. The number of men who are forced to forsake their college training and enter other fields are legion, the vast number of jobless returned students sojourning in the principal cities becomes a common sight. A few, if he has luck may get a job at teaching. Inspite of his honours and advanced degrees, he is only paid from sixty to one hundred dollars a month. Perhaps he graduated as a highly specialized chemist, but now he

is obliged to teach arithmetic in some provincial town. The Committee on Friendly Relations Among Foreign Students in New York found that there are 1263 Chinese students in the United States. The authorities send yearly an average of 100 to 150 men and women to these shores. To give an idea how large the expenditure is for educating these candidates, the following estimate will be of interest. Let it be assumed that at least three fourths of the 1263, or a total of 950 are government paid students, the remainder supported through private means. The cost of transportation both ways is about $1000 gold. If each man is paid a monthly allowance of $100 gold, which includes living expenses, tuition etc., it costs the government approximately $1200 gold to support each student per year. On the basis of a four-year college course, it costs the authorities $4800 plus $1000, or $5800 gold to graduate each student at the end of his term. To complete the education of these 950 men, the cost runs into approximately $5,510,000 gold. Up to the present, thousands have been sent and graduated, and thus the money expended amounts to many more millions gold. Has China used this money in a way so as to bring the greatest return in a business sense?

To the above question, one may answer most emphatically in the negative. In the selection of candidates, their supervision abroad and their final adaptation into various enterprises at home, there is a great deal of room for improvement. The writer of this article, having attended universities both in this country and Europe, and having been an interested observer of student affairs for many years venture to offer the following suggestions:—

1. Exercise greater vigilance in the selection of candidates, merits should be based on personality, physical fitness, adaptability; the above qualities to receive at least equal weight as scholarship, irrespective of amount of 'pull' of the candidate.

2. Encourage students to pursue courses in engineering, mining, architecture, chemistry and medicine etc., instead of more cultural or abstract sciences, so as to expedite the modernization of native industries.

3. Closer contact between supervisor and students in order that outstanding and valuable personnel may not be overlooked, inasmuch as that helpful assistance be given to students regarding to opportunities in the government and needs of industries at home with the ultimate object of utilizing the graduates in productive enterprises.

4. Insistence on at least two or more years of practical experience abroad for graduates in engineering courses, making arrangements with large manufacturing firms to receive students as apprentices.

5. Establish model factories at home, where returned students may be given employment, also improvements and application of scientific methods in manufacture of staple native products, which may be carried out with the assistance of technically trained graduates.

Model Factories Needed

When one realizes the vast sums that have been expended on educating our youths abroad one wonders whether this money has been used wisely. Perhaps it is better to decrease the total number of students sent abroad yearly and spend a portion of this money at home for constructive purposes, paving the way for these highly specialized men to adapt themselves to China's industries. Are the authorities far sighted enough to produce thousands of technical specialists before they have furnished the means for their employment? China has paid dearly to educate her sons abroad. Why should she not make the best use of her material and reap the fruits of her toil? As soon as internecine warfare ceases and the government's financial position brightens, there is no reason why an experiment cannot be made to establish model factories closely connected with various industrial centers of the lower Yangtse region so that this foreign trained group may fulfill their dormant ambitions towards constructive enterprises. These model shops, if proved beneficial and successful, may be extended into other productive areas, serving as prototypes of China's future industrial accomplishments. A step taken in this direction cannot but help in reducing China's total imports on necessities, which show in excess of exports to the value of some $488,000,000 per annum. The absorption of a large portion of China's laboring masses into productive industries will tend to facilitate the troop disbandment problem. Unless sufficient attraction is offered to the present soldiers in the form of lucrative work, there is little hope for China's economic position in the family of nations.

In discussing the question of adaptation of returned students into constructive work, the writer has not lost sight of the fact that there are numerous American and European trained personnel in the National and provincial governments. Since a majority of construction projects seldom emerge beyond the preliminary 'planning' stage, due to either lack of capital or indifference, what success may be attained under such unfavorable conditions still remains to be seen. One fact becomes painfully conspicuous, however, that the total number of technically trained men engaged in the industries or directing government constructive work is extremely small compared to the total connected in the country's productive enterprises.

The Difficulty of Finding Work

It seems the greatest benefit may be derived by not merely enabling some of our youth to obtain higher education abroad for the object of scholarship or honours, but the authorities may well restrict the students to pursue mainly practical scientific courses, except in unusual candidates when literature or fine arts may be encouraged. In courses where a few years of practical experience is most desirable, arrangements should be made between our authorities and foreign concerns to make this feasible. One has but to remain in the United States for a few years after completing the usual college course to realize that it is not an easy matter for a foreign student of the Oriental races to find practical training in the enormous industrial firms. Particularly, if the student's conversational English lacks sufficient fluency, added to a somewhat reticent personality, the matter of securing a job becomes almost an impossibility. There is the further handicap of immigration law which has made it extremely strict as to the true status of a student when he is engaged in practical work. Prior to the amendment made in the immigration law in July, 1924, stddents could seek employment almost with impunity. Since the revision of this law, students in this country are surveyed with great vigilance. For those who entered subsequent to that date, a definite period of residence has to be declared at the time of entry, and when this elapses, the student is obliged to leave the country or face deportation. A specific case has been brought to the attention of the writer where a student while engaged in practical training in one of the largest automobile manufacturing plants located in the middle west was arrested and jailed for two days as a result of misinterpretation of the immigration law by local authorities. Happily, checking the student's papers with records at Washington, D. C. finally established his legitimate status.

One is naturally led to advance the suggestion that the National government can accomplish much through its diplomatic officer at Washington in fixing the legitimate status of the engineering students in practical training once for all, and also in making connections with large industrial firms to receive a few of the technical men as apprentices.In the education of engineering students, the apprenticeship period may be very conveniently included as a necessary adjunct to the final product. If this matter is left as it is at present, so the unfortunate are allowed to shift for themselves, amidst various difficulties, the result would be that only a very small portion of the total crop of technically trained men will manage to gather practical experience: the majority will be forced to return though with honours and diplomas galore, to swell the ranks of lucrative government job seekers or to enter the field of teaching, a field already overflowing with would-be industrialists. The conditions cited above are also true with European graduates, although the number studying engineering courses there, is but a small fraction of those in the United States.

Mention must be made of a few, who invariably vested with a spirit of adventure, perhaps gifted with greater initiative or resourcefulness than the common horde, have little difficulty in finding employment in industrial fields abroad.Not a few are gathering valuable practical experience, after a protracted stay made imperative by continued unstable conditions at home; these have established themselves in industrial firms. Had conditions been more inviting at home, these men would not have become self-enforced exiles.

In writing this article, the author does not intend to take an unsympathetic attitude towards the authorities, mindful of the trials anl tribulations due to an unstable government, nor to belittle the efforts of numerous brilliant scholars in research. It is submitted with the hope that it may serve as constructive criticism towards solving the problem with which so many returned students are confronted.

Detroit, September 20th, 1930.

Engineer Who Made Mistake in His Estimate

(London Herald, September 29)

Behind the suicide of Sir John Norton-Griffiths at Alexandria on Saturday lies the story of a world-famous engineer's fear that there had been a miscalculation in the £2,000,000 Assuan Dam contract which would injure his personal reputation.

Sir John was also distracted by the knowledge that the contract might be taken out of his hands by the Egyptian Government and that there was a possibility that he would be held responsible for the £300,000 difference between his estimate and the next tender.

Sir John's body was found in the sea with a bullet wound in the temple after he had been seen to fall from a surf boat in which he had gone out alone near Alexandria.

£400,000 Sunk in Job

Sir John Norton-Griffiths was the head of the well-known engineering company of that name.

On September 21, he ordered the cessation of the work on the dam, on which £400,000 had already been spent on the ground that it was impossible to carry on owing to incompetent interference, amounting to tyranny, by the Egyptian Government inspectors, who (he said) were delaying works and hugely increasing costs.

He demanded an inquiry into the situation.

The dam is now 4½ft. lower than its original height, and will have to be built up before February, when the Nile comes down in flood.

Shock to Minister

If the level is not raised by February, vast tracts of Egypt will be in danger of drought and desolation

Frantic efforts were made to avert this national catastrophe, and Sir Murdoch MacDonald, the consultant engineer to the Egyptian Government, rushed out to take the situation in hand and conduct the inquiry which Sir John had demanded.

Twenty-four hours before he was due to arrive, Sir John shot himself.

The Cairo correspondent of the *"Daily Herald"* stated last night, however, that the firm were expected to resume work,and that the Government were prepared to allow them to do so.

"The news of Sir John's death came as a great shock to me," said Hafez Afifi Pasha, the Egyptian Minister in London, to the *"Daily Herald"* yesterday.

"I knew that there were difficulties, but I wish to state that there was no question of the work being impeded by the Government or its officials.

"This was work of the gravest national importance. It had to be sufficiently advanced by February to dam the water which is so vital to Egypt. The Government was doing its utmost to expedite the work.

"I saw Sir John before he left for Egypt a few weeks ago. He made no reference, official or otherwise, to interference.

"There is an arbitration board there and Sir Murdoch MacDonald is represented at Assuan by responsible officials to deal with any such differences.

"Sir John was cheerful and said that he was going out to settle some minor difference with a sub-contractor."

Satisfactory Progress

"We have had no complaints whatever to make about interference by the Government officials," said a director of Ransome and Rapiers of Ipswich who have the contract for the ironwork and machinery on the dam, to the *"Daily Herald"* yesterday. "As far as we were concerned the work was going on satisfactorily."

The Egyptian Government had complained that the work on the dam was not proceeding fast enough, and that it was far below what ought to have been completed.

Sir John Norton-Griffiths replied by asking the Government for financial assistance.

Government Dilemma

According to the contract, the Government paid 50 per cent. of the monthly outlay. The rest was to be paid in a lump sum at the completion of the dam. Sir John asked for an additional 25 per cent.

The Government was considering that request, and, the "Daily Herald" learns, was prepared to accede to it when the work was abruptly suspended on the grounds of interference.

For a week, desperate efforts have been made to adjust matters.

The Government was faced with the critical decision of calling in other contractors, entailing fresh estimates at a time when the work was at a standstill and likely to be imperilled by the delay.

Faced with this position, Sir John was almost distracted.

To a friend who tried to reassure him, he replied: "No, no, it is too late to do anything now."

One who has been in intimate touch with the work on the dam told the *"Daily Herald"* the inside story of the contract.

When the tenders were received last year it was found that the estimate of Sir John Norton-Griffiths was slightly under £2,000,000—more than £300,000 less than the next lowest tender, and nearly £1,000,000 less than the highest.

The Egyptian Government and the engineering world were staggered by the smallness of the figure.

Sir John's reputation and his engineering achievements were known to the Government and the contract was accepted. Sir John placed a guarantee of £100,000 in the bank.

Rustless Steel

After the tender had been accepted, it was suspected that there had been a mis-apprehension as to the kind of steel to be used, and that Sir John had only allowed for ordinary steel on work where rustless steel was required.

About £20,000 a week was being spent on the dam. A total of £400,000 had been laid out at the time of the stoppage, but there was no guarantee that the experts who would assess the amount to be deducted from the next estimate would assess the value of the work at that amount.

"Sir John," the informant continued, "had borrowed £30,000 from the National Bank of Egypt a few weeks ago to enable him to continue the work. The Bank is allowed only to make short-time loans, and it was pressing for repayment."

Sir John's friends in England have been making desperate efforts during the past week to save the situation.

India at the Forthcoming Round-Table Conference

A recent *Reuter* telegram from London announced that the Government of India,in consultation with the Secretary for India, has arranged that the following officials are to attend the forthcoming Round Table Conference in a consultative capacity: Sir William Malcolm Hailey, Governor of the United Provinces; Sir Charles Innes, Governor of Burma; Sir Cecil McWalter, Finance Secretary to the Government of India. It is also announced that the King has accept d the resignation of Sir William Malcolm Hailey from the Governorship of the United Provinces to enable him to be available at the Conference. The vacancy will be filled by Sir George Bancroft Lambert, Finance Member of the Executive Council of the United Provinces, until Sir William Malcolm Hailey is free to return to India and resume the Governorship.

Pandit Krishnakant Malaviya and his son, Pandit Madanmohan Malaviya, have been sentenced at Cawnpore to a year's rigorous imprisonment each on a charge of sedition.

Justice Feetham Expects to Complete His Report in 1931

Mrs. Feetham, wife of Justice Feetham, the special Commissioner from Africa who is preparing a report for the Shanghai Municipal Council, is scheduled to depart from Shanghai October 25 in the s.s. *Antenor* for Hongkong en route to her home in South Africa. Justice Feetham is remaining in Shanghai at 80 Kiaochow Road, to continue his work. His report is not expected to be ready for presentation to the Council until early in 1931.

Railway Competition in North Manchuria

BY E. U. BARUNG

Prior to the present year the C. E. R., being a dominant factor in the economic life of North Manchuria, was always prosperous regardless of how or by whom it was managed. Now the conditions have changed. The past few years have spread over the country a network of railroads connecting the fruitful areas of North Manchuria with sea-ports in the South of China; and the products of the country as well as manufactured goods coming from abroad that were formerly transported by the C. E. R. only, can now be conveyed by the newly constructed railways, which of course, deprives the C. E. R. of a part of its revenue. The competition between the C. E, R. on the one hand and the Tsitsihar-Taonan and the Tsitsihar-Kaishan railways on the other is growing to be keen indeed. The latter railway, running through the Tsitsihar district, which is one of the most productive of beans and grain in North Manchuria, includes, to a great extent, within the sphere of its influence the Anda district, which is also one of the best known in this country for its agricultural products. The journey from Anda via Harbin to Dairen measures 1075 kilometers; and that from Anda via Tsitsihar-Taonan-Dairen measure 1265 kilometers. Despite the greater length of the latter route transporting of freight by it, because of a lower rate, is cheaper than by the former. The cost of transportation of one ton of cargo from Anda through Harbin—i. e. by the C. E. R. to Dairen totals 26.80 yen; while by the Tsitsihar-Taonan railway it amounts to 25.32 yen per ton. Some of the sections of the Anda district are lying nearer to the Taonan-Tsitsihar railway than to the C. E. R, which means saving of time and money for the exporters in bringing the cargoes from their places of origin in the district to the stations on the railway, and this is an additional inducement to forward their cargoes over the Taonan-Tsitsihar railway.

The C. E. R. has also to reckon with the competitive element of cheap transportation by water and by means of horse-drawn carts and motor vehicles. The water-ways of North Manchuria have been considerably extended through recent explorations made by the North-Eastern Syndicate in the upper reaches of the Noni river and the Sungari-Second river, tributaries to the Sungari river. As a result of the explorations it was found that navigation on the Noni river is possible up to the bridge over the river which is about 20 miles from the town of Tsitsihar, while prior to the exploration the river was considered navigable up to Dalai only. The Syndicate is reported to have entered into a contract for 2,500,000 poods of cargo to be shipped to Harbin from the new harbor near the bridge. If this water-way had not been thus extended, this cargo would have been transported by the C. E. R.

Transportation by Animals to be Reckoned With

As to the method of transportation by animals, the railway administration remembers quite well its hard struggle with the freight traffic alongside the railway line by the common country roads, which traffic antedates the coming of the railway and which competed in transportation of cargoes with the railway in past years. After a long struggle the transportation by animals was conquered by the railway by 1924, but it was not routed altogether. It changed its direction; instead of pursuing the course parallel to the railway line as it was, it has taken, as the result of the struggle, the course perpendicular to the railway line, bringing natural products of the country to and carrying manufactured goods from the stations on the railway. This year's exporting season approaching and the tariffs of the C. E. R., being based on a gold monetary unit, being high, all the numerous owners of horse-cart trains and the big Japanese forwarding agency Kokusai-Unew-Keisha, which possesses enormous means and which, if need be, can be materially supported by the S. M. R. are reported to have got in touch with different exporters and are making energetic preparations for the exporting campaign, thus threatening to draw a good portion of freight away from the C.E.R. during the winter months. According to information arriving here from places on the southern line of the C. E. R. about 5,000 big carts of the Chinese type each capable of carrying above 200 poods of cargo —drawn by 7 horses—are being got ready for the purpose of transporting cargo between Harbin and Changchun. Due to the slump in silver the local currency declined in value considerably, making the C.E.R. tariff, calculated in gold and paid in local dollars, unusually high; it is supposed that the transportation of goods from, for instance, Sanchaho to Chanchung, will be cheaper by 20% by the method of animal-drawn carts, as compared with the C. E. R.

Chinese Farmers Prefer Walking to Travelling by Train

The high tariff both for freight and passenger traffic on the C. E. R. seems to cause the railway a considerable loss. In the previous years Chinese vegetable growers living around the C. E. R. in the neighborhood of Harbin never thought of bringing their goods to this city otherwise than by the railway, but this autumn they have preferred to bring the vegetables in horse-carts or even in baskets suspended from both ends of a yoke across a man's shoulder. People arriving in Harbin from different places on the C. E. R. line mention numerous groups of Chinese farmers walking alongside the railway tracks to destinations ten or more miles away. Since time is not money in this country the Chinese, being frugal and economical to extremes in their expenditure, prefer to walk and lose time rather than to travel by the railway and pay the fare, which becomes too high when converted into local currency. While there have been thus far no available statistics for the second half of the current year, for the first half of the year according to the estimate made by the administration of the railway the number of passengers on the railway has sharply declined. It has been stated that on the eastern line the decrease amounted to 110.700 people and on the western the passenger turnover decreased by 89.000 units as against the number of passengers for the corresponding period of last year. And the immigration into North Manchuria from provinces in China Proper being this year hampered by the civil war, the number of passengers in special immigrant trains decreased by 72,500 people.

The C. E. R. to Reconsider Its Tariff

To meet the situation caused by the facts as described above the administration of the C. E. R. has been working out new tariffs for passenger traffic. To make the movement of freight a matter of dependable certainty the management of the railway has worked out a schedule for freight trains, which hitherto were run on no schedule so that the owners of cargoes forwarded had usually to guess as to the time of the arrival of the cargoes to the places of their destination. But besides this and similar tran portation facilities that may be introduced, the C. E. R., in order to place itself in a position to compete successfully with the new railways as well as of the country-road forwarding enterprises, is reported to be reconsidering and reorganizing its freight tariff.

Harbin Bean Market Improves

During this week the prices for beans have gone up. A couple of days ago a European firm here bought 320 car-loads of beans, 270 of which were bought at Harbin and the remainder at a place on the railway line. Japanese exporters a few days ago bought 150 car-loads. This caused the prices to jump up to $1.40, but no transaction has been recorded at this price. The above-mentioned purchases were made at $1.32 and $1.32½ per pood.

Reorganization of the Sungari Mercantile Fleet

The navigation season on the Sungari river is drawing to an end. The net income of the North-Eastern Steamship Syndicate for this season is reported to amount to approximately to $1,500,000. The net profit of the Syndicate for last year—in spite of the conflict—amounted to 3,000,-000 local dollars. The mercantile fleet of the Syndicate comprises 68 barges and 45 steamers with a total tonnage of 2,800,000 poods. Originally the Syndicate's profit was about $4,000,000 a year, but since last year, when a number of the Harbin merchants and the Bank of Tsitsihar launched their vessels, the profit of the Syndicate has considerably declined. The ship-owners, outside of the Syndicate, possess in the aggregate, 60 steamers, 40 barges, and 80 junks. Transporting goods at rates lower than those charged by the Syndicate, they have been strong competitors of the latter.

Admiral Shen, commander of all the naval forces of the Three Eastern Provinces, spent about a week in Harbin at the end of last month. At the initiative of the Admiral a general meeting of all the ship-owners was called at which it was resolved that all the private ship-owners and steamship companies shall be incorporated into the Syndicate.

Harbin, Oct. 14, 1930.

The Character of American Silver Exports

(By Herbert M. Bratter, in Commercial Reports, Sept. 8)

The impression apparently prevails in some quarters that silver imported into the United States goes into the arts and manufactures of this country to the detriment of American-mined silver. One contention recently made is that only a portion of our silver imports leaves the United States, while exports of domestic silver form the bulk of our silver exports. The Finance and Investment Division has been requested to offer an explanation of this situation.

In order to state the question as clearly as possible, let us take the statistics of our foreign trade in silver —including bullion, refined silver, and coins—and the figures representing silver produced in the United States during 1926, 1927, 1928, and 1929. Selecting 1928 as an example, we find that our imports totaled G $68,100,000 and our new silver production, G. $34,200,090. We thus had available a supply of G. $102,300,000. Of that sum, $87,400,000 were exported. The remaining G. $14,900,000, together with gold recovered from old jewelry, dental waste, silverware, and the like, comprised the supply absorbed by the arts and manufactures, estimated for the United States and Canada at 33,500,000 ounces, by an American firm engaged in assaying and refining precious metals.

Domestic Exports Include Some Foreign-Mined Silver

A point is made by some persons that the export statistics of the United States show G. $23,100,000 of foreign silver and, G. $64,300,000 of domestic silver exported in 1928. The total of G. $87,400,000 is quite correct; and the itemization given is also correct. What has been overlooked, however, is the fact that the G. $23,100,000 of foreign silver exports does not include all exports of foreign-mined silver. Some foreign-mined silver is included in the figure for domestic silver exports. In fact, the larger part of our reexports of silver may be said to be classified as "domestic silver exports." It should be borne in mind, however, that foreign silver loses its identity when it is smelted or refined.

If silver bullion, or bar silver, is supplied under bond from one foreign country to another, via the United States, that silver retains its identity. When it leaves the United States it is entered in the statistical records as an export of foreign silver. When silver bullion is received in this country for refining, a determined amount of refined silver is delivered to the owner by the refinery; but the silver delivered by the refinery is not necessarily the same lot received by it from its client. Mexican-mined silver may be received by the refinery and Canadian or American-mined silver may be delivered. Again, when the silver is exported from New York or San Francisco, it will bear the stamp of the American refinery and there is no practical way of determining the country in which the silver in question was mined. It is, therefore, entered as a domestic silver export. The same would apply in the case of foreign bar silver consisting of bars of a given size. The order for export may specify bars of another size. Even though the fineness does not change in the process, the recasting is considered sufficient reason for classifying the silver recast for export as "domestic silver exports." Moreover, such silver bars, when ready for export, bear the imprint of the American refinery. It is thus evident that the figures for "domestic silver exports"—alone more than double the value of the entire output of American mines—include foreign-mined but American-manufactured bar silver.

Foreign Trade in Silver in Recent Years

To the data for United States foreign trade in silver in 1926, 1927, and 1928, obtained from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, have been added unpublished and unofficial figures for 1929, as follows:

United States foreign trade in silver

(In millions of dollars) gold valne)

Item	1926	1927	1928	1929
Imports	69.6	55.1	68.1	63.9
Exports:				
Foreign silver	17.7	15.3	23.1	20.6
Domestic silver	74.4	60.3	64.3	62.8
Total exports	92.3	75.6	87.4	83.4
Domestic production	39.1	34.3	34.2	3.72

Trade, Production, and Price in First Half of 1930

In the following table the United States silver trade, production, and price, from January to June, 1920, are compared:

United States silver trade, production, and price, January to June, 1930

Month	Imports 1	Exports 1	Production 2		Average price of siver in New York per fine ounce 4
			United States	Six leading producing countries 3	
	Thousand	*Thousand*	*Thousand fine ounces*	*Thousand fine ounces*	*Cents*
January	$4,756	$5,892	4,753	15,284	45.33
February	3,923	5,331	5,161	21,849	43.51
March	4,831	5,818	4,998	18,343	41.96
April	3,570	4,647	4,627	16,570	42.74
May	3,486	4,978	4,293	18,237	41.04
June	2,707	3,336	3,969	18,607	34.91
Total	23,273	30,002	.....	.....	.....
Total six months ending June	54,477	72,053	.....	.....	.....

1 Figures from Division of Statistics, Department of Commerce.

2 Figures from American Bureau of Metal Statistics,

3 United States, Canada, Mexico, Peru, Australia, Burma,

4 Average of the bid and asked prices as quoted in New York and computed in the office of the Director of the Mint.

Rev. Bert Nelson Still Held by Honan Communists

The Rev. Bert Nelson of the American-Norwegian Lutheran Mission, who was captured by the so-called "First Red Army" on Oct. 5 at the town of Kwangshan in southern Honan province, is still being held, according to reports from *The Review's* correspondent at Hankow on Monday of this week. In a letter to friends Rev. Nelson stated that a communist bandit gang visited the city where he was stationed on the night of Oct. 5. Thinking the band was only passing through the city Rev. Nelson concealed himself for the night, but when he returned to the mission compound in the morning he was taken prisoner and told to write to his friends for a ransom. The letter stated that he was well treated and given considerable freedom, but could not depart from the district.

Rev. Nelson's father, the Rev. Daniel Nelson, who was also a missionary in China, was killed by a stray bullet in the siege of Sinyangchow in 1926. His mother and a married sister reside in Minneapolis. A brother, the Rev. D. Nelson is stationed in Hankow, while a sister is a teacher in the American School at Kikungshan, near Hankow.

Communist Activities in Indo-China

A recent telegram from Indo-China states that Huyen de Namdan, in the province of Vinh, was attacked on Sunday morning by a band of 600 Communists who started by cutting the communications with Vinh. After a warning and a fusilade fired into the air, the native guard opened fire. The attackers foiled in their first attempt, then launched another attack which was broken by the native guard who opened fire, killing 17 and wounding 22.

Another telegram states that a party of Communists coming from the Datho area, in the province of Vinh, tried to approach Duluong about 1 oclock. The Foreign Legion, being forewarned, succeeded in dispersing the party by firing into the air. During their retreat, the Communists started a number of fires in the Datho area. At Cua-Hoi, in Vinh, another band of 200 Communists destroyed the house of the Annamite captain of the port after having cut the telephone line.

Hongkong Y. M. C. A. Tourist Party Entertained in Shanghai

The National Committee of the Y. M. C. A's of China entertained a group of fifty-two tourists from Hongkong Tuesday, October 17. The trip to Shanghai had been arranged under the auspices of the Hongkong Y. M. C. A.

The group first arrived here October 4. This is said to be the first venture of its kind ever attempted by the Y. M. C. A. in China, and the hope is expressed that the Y. M. C. A's in China will follow the example of the Hongkong Y. M. C. A. in conducting touring groups to different parts of the country, thereby not only broadening the mental horizon of those who are concerned, but also materially strengthening the movement for the unification of the country.

Labor Unrest in Shanghai

BY C. S. WANG

THE Bureau of Social Affairs is to be congratulated in their attempt to compile the facts of industrial disputes in Shanghai. Last year a book was published on this topic about the situation in the year 1928. Amother volume was recently published which deals with the situation in 1929. With these facts available it is hoped that a clear picture will be presented to the public as to the causes, and results, as well as the extent of strikes and lockouts in this highly industrialized district of Shanghai. Based on these facts, a remedy of some sort can be worked out for the benefit of the entire community as well as the social well-being of the world.

The objects of the statistics of industrial disputes are principally three: namely, first, to inquire into and study the causes that influence their occurence; second, to determine and measure their effects; and third, to devise and test the efficacy of the methods of their settlement and prevention. As to the scope of investigation, there are two in number: viz. the area covered and industries and services affected. Greater Shanghai is to comprise thirty districts of which seventeen were formerly taken over by the City Government in July, 1928. Thus on the east side of the Whangpoo River there are the following six districts: Lu Hang, Yang Szu, Yang Ching, Tang Chiao, Kao Hang and Kao Chiao, while on the west side, the following eleven: Yin Hang, Ying Siang, Cha Pei, Hu Nan, Kiang Wan, Fa Hwa, Pu Sung, Tsao Ching, Woo Sung, Peng Pu, and Chen Ju. In addition to these seventeen distrits there is the special district comprising the French Concession and the Internation Settlement. In view of its importance, the study of the Bureau includes that of the special district also. All causes of industrial disputes occurring in the above mentioned districts are within the scope of the investigation of the Bureau.

For 1929 the number of cases of disputes, including three continued from last year, totals 111, while that of 1928 was 120. In this year only three cases are lockouts; all the rest are strikes. The month in which the greatest number of disputes occurred is June, having 17 cases; January comes next with 14, and April with 13 cases. March and December are the quietest months with 5 cases each. One of the objects of statistics of industrial disputes is to study them in relation to the changes in business cycle and to seasonal fluctuations. As this is only the second year that the Bureau published complete data it is hardly justifiable to draw any conclusion of the situation. No doubt, as time goes on and more statistics are collected the point can be well shown and a remedy can be taken to prevent the unhappy disputes.

Details of Disputes

The total number of establishments affected for the year is 1,512, while that of 1928 was 5,438. Jaunary with 514 establishments leads the list. Of these 500 establishments were involved in the single case of sympathetic strike by foreign dress tailors against dismissal of workers. Next comes June with 310 establishments affected. May follows with 287 establishments affected, of which 250 were involved because the owners of the second hand clothing stores failed to abide by a previous settlement. These cases show how trade unionism has become an active factor in the economic life of the city, apart from communistic or reactionary agitations.

The total number of workers involved in the disputes for the year is 68,367, while that of 1928 was 213,966. Among these (68,867) 36,742 are males and 31,181, females. If we compare the number of workers involved in disputes by the months, July leads the rest with 15,081 strikers. January follows with 10,514 workers involved. Next to this is June with 10,002 workers affected. Then follows August, with 8,480 workers involved.

In summing up we may observe that January and June stand out very prominently among the months of the year. January, corresponding to the last month of the year according to the lunar calendar, is the time when business settlements must be made. Many cases of disputes arose because of this fact. Again June being the month in which falls the Dragon Boat Festival, it is the time (according to Chinese customs in the old order) for effecting changes in engagement or in conditions of employment.

According to the matter in dispute the cases may be divided into two classes. In the first class are the disputes which are related to collective bargaining, such as concern trade unions, collective agreements and conditions of employment. In the second class are the cases not related to collective bargining, such as sympathetic and political disputes. Disputes of the former class form by far the great majority, there being 102 cases which form 91.89% of the total. Disputes of the latter class make up only 8.11%. Thus, it seems clear that workers strike only when they are hard pressed by urgent concerns of livelihood; only then do they resort to the strength of numbers to secure their objectives. A more detailed analysis, reveals that engagement and dismissal have been the most frequent cause of friction in the year, 36 cases, or 32.43% of the disputes are of this nature. Next to this in frequency are the disputes concerning wages, there being 26 cases or 23.32% of the total. Disputes concerning collective agreement follow with 16 cases or 14.42%. The matter of treatments has also been the cause of conflict in 11 cases which is 9.91%, while the rest of the disputes concerning other matters make up the balance of 19.82%.

In the year under review the number of cases in which the workers' demands were entirely accepted is 32, forming 28.83% of the total. Cases in which workers' demands were partially accepted number 41 making 36.94%. Cases in which the demands of the workers were rejected number 32, making 28.83%. In only one case were the demands of the management partially accepted, and in two cases entirely rejected. There were three cases with unknown or indeterminate results. The above account shows that cases in which workers' demands were partially or fully accepted constitute 65.77% of the whole. Generally speaking the chances for the employers to win are far greater. They have all the advantages of money and intellect on their side. They can bribe, detract, stir up dissension, misrepresent conditions to avert public sympathy, and hold out long enough to exhaust the workers. Yet in this country so far the workers seem to have equal strength to meet their employers. In the first place there are political reasons that favor the workers' cause. In the second place the workers had been under some tutelage of the communists previous to their expulsion from the Kuomintang. In the third place capital in China is neither highly centralized nor individuaily strong. In the fourth place the rapid increase in the number of unions and in the strength of their organization further accounts for their success.

To keep a record of the methods and agents of mediation and of the degree of their effectiveness is also one of the chief subjects of the statistics of industrial disputes. According to the methods of mediation the cases of the year under review may be classified as follows; (1) disputes settled through direct negotiation between employers and workers, 16 cases 14,41%; (2) disputes settled through mediation by a third party, 93 cases or 83.78%; (3) disputes settled without negotiation, 2 cases or 1.81%. Of the 93 disputes mediated, the Bureau of Social Affairs has been the agent in 65 cases, or 58.55% of the total.

The disputes in 1929 affected establishments of 6 nationalities, viz., Chinese, Japanese, British, American, French, and Italian. 80 cases occurred in Chinese-owned establishments, constituting 72.07%, while the remaining 31 cases took place in foreign owned ones, forming 27.93% of the total. Among foreign establishments, the British and Japanese constitute the majority; 13 of the 31 cases in foreign establishments occurred in Japanese concerns 11 in British, while the other nationalities have only a few cases each. The causes and results of the cases in foreign establishments are generally the same as in Chinese concerns. A feature that is peculiar to disputes in foreign establishments is repeated strikes in the same establishment within the year. For example, 6 cases each happened in Toa Jute Manufacturing Company and the British-American Tobacco Company. The causes of the strikes in the former are varied in character, there being two cases each regarding wages and dismissals, and one case each regarding system of work and workers' union. Of the six cases in the British-American Tobacoo Company, four are due to conflicts of a personal and racial nature, namely, the ungrounded accusation of theft, the beating of workers and the forbidding of participation in the anniversary of the 1927 strike. These cases are not due to economic conflict, but involve a racial element in them.

The Disputes Analyzed

Another object of the compiliation of the strike statistics is to make a study of the degree of seriousness of their consequences. These consequences are measured in terms of (a) the number of establishments affected, (b) the number of workers involved, (c) the duration of disputes, and (d) the number of man-days lost.

(a) As to the number of establishments affected the following table shows the situation:

1 establishment	88	cases or	79.28%
2—10 establishments	8	cases or	7.21%
11—20 " "	6	cases or	5.40%
21—100 establishments	6	cases or	5.40%
Over 100 " "	3	cases or	2.70%

(b) As to the number of workers involved the following table shows the situation:

Less than 10	3	or	2.70%
10—100	43	or	38.74%
100—1,000	50	or	45.05%
1,000—10,000	14	or	12.61%
Over 10,000	1	or	0.90%

(c) The duration of disputes is shown in the following table:

Less then 2 days	26	or	23.42%
2—10 days	52	or	46.85%
11—50 days	30	or	27.03%
51—100 days	3	or	2.70%

(d) The number of man-day is lost is obtained by multiplying the number of workers involved in each case by the number of days it lasted. The total loss for the year is 751,146 man-days, and the average loss per case is 6,767.08. The loss of 160,212 man-days in May is the highest point reached in the year. July comes next with a loss of 157,057 man-days, while December with only 2,097 man-days lost is the least important month in the year. According to the number of man-days lost, disputes may be classified into cases involving the loss of: (1) less than 20 man-day, 3 cases; (2) 20 to 1,000 man-days, 60 cases; (3) 1,001 to 50,000 man-days, 44 cases.

The wage loss of disputes is obtained by taking the product of the number of man-days lost and the average daily wages. The average daily wages used in this calculation is based upon an investigation into the monthly earnings of the factory laborers in thirty important industries in this city. The total wage loss for 1929 amounts to $488,695.42 averaging $4,402.66 per case. As to the wage loss of 1928 it was $1,592,593.20 averaging $13,271.61 per case. The figure of 1929 shows a great decline of the wage loss.

The foregoing review of the situation in 1929 when compared with that of 1928 shows distinct decline of the number and seriousness of industrial disputes in 1929. However, the situation is still a very complicated one and the situation can not be left unchanged. It is hoped that the above review, which is a brief summary of the report of the Bureau of Social Affairs on Industrial Disputes of 1929 will supply some food for thought for all those with the social welfare of both the employers and employees at heart in planning to provide means of harmony for the two parties.

Shanghai, October 17, 1930.

Making Hats in China for Milady of the West

(Reprinted from The China Critic)

Snugly buried in a small right hand corner of the last Sunday's issue (October 5) of *The Shun Pao* Pictorial Supplement is a great story—a story of real human interest.

The picture shows a row of lowly thatched huts, such as you would find anywhere in the country in Central or Northern China. In front of this row of lowly huts sit three country women, bending at work. They are busy making hats.

Under the balmy sky of Chekiang these half-finished hats, as you may readily see from the picture, look radiant, enormous. The brims, still untrimmed, spread loosely over the workers' knees, displaying the silky straw of which these hats are made, shining under the strong beams of a morning sun.

This is the first stage in the making of milady's new Easter hats.

Although straw braids have long been one of China's important articles of export, this manufacture, which is known in the trade as hat-bodies, is of comparatively recent origin. It has come into existence for only four or five years. Yet in those few years a great handicraft industry has sprung. Trade in these hat-bodies runs now into millions of dollars every year. For milady in the West likes these hats, and is willing to pay for them.

This new industry of hat-weaving is now concentrated in the Province of Chekiang, mostly at Ningpo, Yuyao, Haimen, and Taichow. The raw material used is a kind of hemp fibre, mostly imported from Manila, although the best grades are of Swiss origin. These imported fibres are sent by the Shanghai house which deals in this trade to its agent at Ningpo, who sells them to local contractors to be distributed among the women weavers. It takes a weaver from five to twenty days to complete a hat-body. Since it is a household industry, the weaver can work during her spare moments, and when she feels like working. When completed these hat-bodies are collected by the contractor, who sells them to the exporter either at Shanghai or at Ningpo, depending upon the market conditions obtaining at those respective places.

The hats manufactured at Chekiang are essentially of three kinds: the Baku hats, the Sisal hats, and the Neora hats, the last named being the best. These half-finished hats are sold in the Shanghai market at values ranging between two to eight taels each. The exporter, who buys these hat-bodies from the contractor, sends them to America in large numbers. Japan and England also absorb a substantial portion of the product. In these countries these half-finished hats are cleansed, blocked, fashioned, and decorated, and are sold to milady for a good price. They fetch as high as twenty to thirty gold dollars a piece.

Chinese Women of Chekiang Province Are Responsible for a Hat-Manufacturing Industry that Brings to China Millions of American Dollars Annually.

The volume of this hat-body trade has steadily grown during the last few years. At present Chekiang produces some six to eight million dollars worth of these hat-bodies a year.

At this time of the year the hat-body business is coming in season. These half-finished hats are usually exported during the winter months, to be ready for milady's spring purchase.

The rapid growth of this new industry shows the potential possibility of China as a trading nation. A portion of China's enormous reserve of human power is turning into good account. Besides making milady look beautiful, these hats bring rice, clothing, and other necessities and a small degree of prosperity to the Chekiang country folks. It is one of those productive industries that ought to be encouraged.

Die-Hard Taipans and Picturesque Ancient China

To the Editor, *The China Weekly Review*:—

"The old order changeth, yielding place to new"—a process which is taking place in China today—is driving a good number of Europeans, particularly those dyed with the fadeless tints of diehardism and belonging chiefly to the overfed taipan class to complain sadly that much of the colorful scenes and picturesque customs of Old Cathay are now but memories of the past.

The complaint is, of course, not wholly unjustified. For, to the old timer, life nowadays, shorn of good deal of the antiquated pomps and ancient splendours, is intolerably dull and uninteresting. In days of yore, a period which the die-hard taipan adores, all gentries and those devoted to belle-lettres of the Celestial Empire wore long pig tails and, dressed in the effeminate attire of silk gowns with slipper-like cotton-velvet shoes to match, were to be seen sauntering gaily along narrow streets and smelly lanes. In Summer, these fashionably dressed gentlemen, each carrying a goose-feather fan and giving it now and then an elegant flourish, made a most picturesque spectacle.

And the womenfolk of those colorful days—to do them justice—were in no way inferior as far as picturesqueness goes, to their opposite species. Foot binding was then an exquisite art. Aesthetic old-timers cannot but feel enraptured at the sight of the slender figure of a bashful belle gracefully and slowly picking her way along a winding country road like willows swayed by the gentle breeze.

In those happy days, a visit to the yamen invariably proved one of the best sight-seeing and entertainment that could be obtained. Within the courts of the awe-inspiring official building a visitor would be impressed with the amusing mediaeval system of administering justice by a dignified and imperious-looking mandarin dressed in rich flowing robes and a gorgeous hat with a peacock feather stuck to it—the envy of modern Parisian milliners—before whom a petitioner humbly kow-towed or a malefactor, in response to the merciless application of the rod on the back, performed the most delightful pranks supplemented by comic howls. Murderers and robbers were, of course dealt with differently and in quite an interesting manner. The executioner lined his victims up in rows and swept off their heads with a flashing sword. In fact it was so thrilling that a certain European deplored that "the use of the rifle has spoiled one of the most picturesque scenes!"

Rich Chinese of those properous days had no time for politics; their leisure being spent either in the opium bed discussing fungshui with their social equals or in the sweet seclusion of the flowery parlor amongst concubines. The scions of the wealthy pursued their studies of the Classics under the tutelage of comsumptive-looking pedagogues. They were taught to revere ancestors, be loyal to the Emperor, the Son of Heaven, and to cultivate the lofty virtue of allowing the spittle to dry on the face when spat upon!

In that glorious age it was an utter impossibility to make a Chinese give way to his temper. Then, any foreigner might, with impunity and whenever he felt disposed, give the native a smart kick, an audible slap on the face, or a taste of his stout walking stick if the latter happened to obstruct his way. John Chinaman, as he was and is honorably called by a certain class of polite westerners, usually, felt so invigorated following the modes of treatment so lavishly bestowed as mentioned that he took to his heels with pronounced alacrity and silently disappeared into one of the nearby dark and crooked alleys.

Needless to say, the position of a westerner of that period was a very important and envious one. He was literally obeyed by the mandarin, feared by the populace, and worshipped by the natives he employed. A word from the mouth of the European acted like a bolt from the blue on the apparently self-possessed local magistrate to free or fetter a native. Under the protection of, and contentedly secure under, the extra-territoriality priveleges Mr. European was the master of all he surveyed. He carried on a lucrative opium business in the treaty ports. Should he be molessted or killed, he could, through the medium of his consul or minister claim from the Chinese Imperial Government any amount of monetary or territorial compensation. Europeans were pampered with leased territories and surfeited with concessions and so-called rights by their Manchu benefactors. Such a period as lived by the diehard taipan in China was assuredly the golden age—an age adorned and surrounded with quaint splendors, picturesque customs, and colorful scenes which alas! are fast disappearing with the rise of the modern generation.

L. A. J.

Canton, Oct. 3, 1930.

How to Check the Red Menace in China

To the Editor, *The China Weekly Review*:—

No country in the world is so extensively and thoroughly poisoned by communism as China. No single province has escaped being affected thereby. In some provinces such as Kiangsi, Hunan, Hupeh, Fukien, Kwangtung, etc. the influence so has become great that every business is paralyzed and farming is deserted. Then what are the causes which make China a most fertile soil for the propagation of communism, a doctrine which is as destructive and impracticable as anything might be?

Undoubtedly, the incessant civil wars are the chief cause. When there is fighting going on in the country, everything can not be in such a state as it ought to be. The people in the war zone are in danger of losing their lives and property, while those in big cities have to bear the expenses either directly or indirectly. Thus the majority become poor, except the few officials who, being corrupted to the heart, take advantage of the troubled water to enrich themselves. Apparently, the consequence is that nine out of ten are thrown out of employmnt. Then, What will he do so as not to starve his wife and children? Every other alleyway to get a living is shut before him. Now he is willihg to follow any course, be it the way to his own grave, so long as he can keep his family alive for the time being. Then come the Soviet agents who promise him everything if he becomes their follower.

It goes without saying that China in the course of political reformation, can not avoid the same path of civil wars as other nations have gone. But minus the constant supplies of ammunition and loans by some unscrupulous Powers, the civil wars in this country might have long come to an end. In supplying the destructive firearms to China, the Powers have never imagined that their own action has paralized their own trade in this country and consequently general unemployment at home. By all means they have endeavored to harm China, but in most cases it is reflexed to them. Peace and prosperity can exist among nations only by co-operation and mutual good-will.

Without civil wars, every business can go on as usual, factories can run smoothly and farmers can till peacefully. Having got a living, most people will certainly be satisfied. With the machine of state in good motion, international trade will accordingly prosper.

There is no denying that Soviet Russia is subsidizing a large sum of money to the Chinese communists in order to make troubles here and there in China so as to bring about a world revolution (as they suppose). In view of the fact that the authorities of the National Government spare no efforts to examine every passenger of either train or steamer, how the money comes into the hands of the communists in the interior of this country must remain a mystery. However, there must be some nationals who, enjoying extrality, secretly carry on the foul work of transmission.

Given peace, China is a potential market for European goods. While the mass are jobless, there is no peace despite a few capitalists. If the statesmen of the Powers are farsighted enough they should voluntarily take concerted action and willingly and unconditionally assist China in the course of reformation by each contributing some sum of money for the building of productive enterprises in order to counterbalance the plan of the Soviets. When there is plenty of work for all, there is no excuse for the Soviet agents to propagate communism. With peace restored to China, the purchasing power of her people will correspondingly increase. Unemployment in Western nations will be greatly on the decrease. Then there will be peace for all.

HU CHONG.

Hankow, Oct, 17, 1930.

China at Geneva

(By the Review's Correspondent)

AT ten thirty in the morning on the tenth of September the international gathering of prime ministers, foreign ministers, and other high dignitaries representing more than fifty countries went to their seats—assigned alphabetically—in the Batiment Electoral at Geneva to open the Eleventh Assembly of the League of Nations. An imposing array of delegates—Henderson, Curtius, Briand, C. C. Wu, Tsiang Tao-ping, Kao Lou, Matsudaira, Yoshizawa, Lord Cecil, just to mention those we know and can recognize. For five days, the first delegates of the various nations gave their customary addresses which constituted the general discussion of the Report on the Work of the League since the last Assembly. The address of the Chinese Delegate, Dr. Wu, was delivered on the sixteenth. He said that the past year had seen successful collaboration between the League of Nations and China in the field of public health which is yielding gratifying results and has stimuated interest as well as added faith of China in the League. After touching upon the proposed reorganization of the Secretariat, he stressed the importance of the amendment to the League Covenant in order to harmonize with the Pact of Paris. "Nothing perhaps better shows the progress," he continued, "which the cause of peace has made in the world than that in ten years the League members should find it desirable and necessary to delete from the Covenant all references to war. That is most significant and a matter of mutual congratulation. China, having collaborated in the preparation of the report of the Committee, is entirely in sympathy with the proposed course." With reference to the European Union, the Chinese Delegate, as a non-European, could see no innate incompatibility between such a union and the League, nor any essential conflict between it and the non-European countries. Confucius has said, he went on:

In conclusion,he hoped that the European Union would be built with an eye on the future so as to eventually realize the idea of the Great Community.

Several days before, Mr. Briand tried his utmost to impress upon the Assembly the desirability of the "European Federation." "So long as he is where he is," said he, "there will be no war." The *Tribune de Geneve* of the same afternoon carried a large picture with some such caption as this: "The French Manoeuvres Drawing to an End." Besides, one wonders how long will Briand remain where he is! The rise of the Nazis in Germany through the last election is simultaneous with the first days of the Assembly. The echoes of the famous Mussolini's recent speeches are still ringing in the ears. Has Europe returned to the state of armed peace of pre-war days? The League certainly has a tremendous task before it.

China, having learned her expensive and disastrous lesson of playing with treacherous Red fire, has been turning to the League for closer cooperation. Therefore, her main interest this year is her election to the Council. Out of the 14 Council seats, five are held by the permanent members—Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, and Germany. Three are held by South American States. Two are held by Poland and Spain—non-permanent in name but permanent in fact, having been declared specially re-eligible without the lapse of the prescribed interval of three years between one period of office and another—two regularly by the Little Entente and the Scandinavian group; one by Asia; the last one is given to no group but it has a tendency to fall into the hands of the British Dominions.

China Meets a Double Barrier

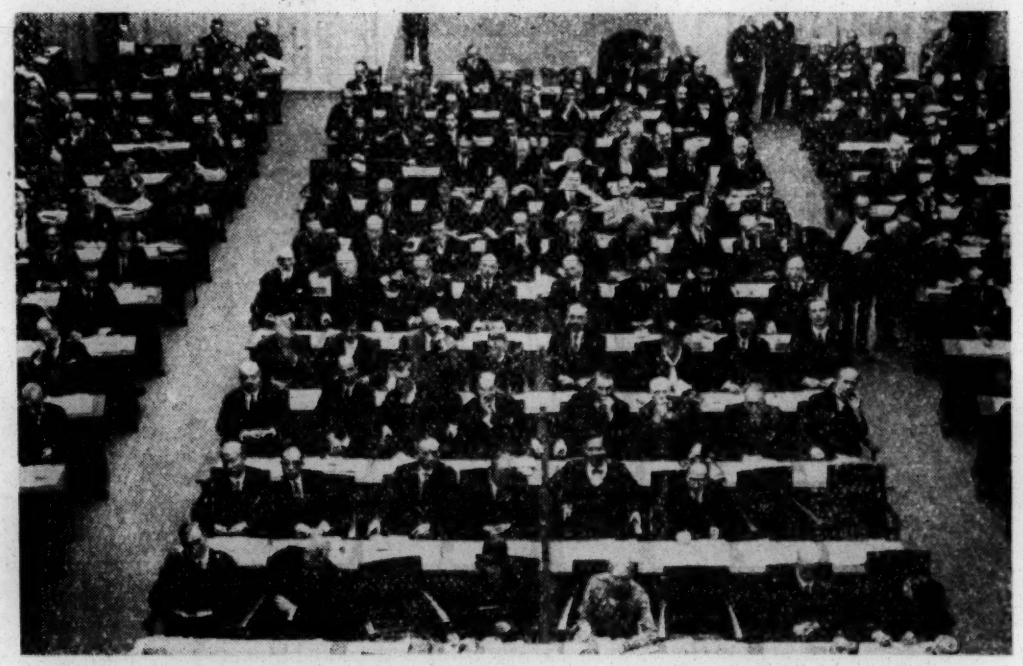
Having left the Council only two years ago, China's fight for election was against a double barrier—the difficult barrier of re-eligibility as well as that of election proper. According to the League rules, before any vote could be taken, China must first apply for consent from the Assembly for the right of re-eligibility in view of the fact that the intervening period had not yet been three years. Out of the fifty-two votes cast by fifty-two countries represented at the Assembly, two-thirds are necessary. It was over this barrier of re-eligibility that China stumbled and fell. Not counting the four blank votes, thirty-two were required but there was a shortage of five. It has been said that prior to the election, thirty-eight votes had been promised to China. The ballots being secret, nobody will ever know who were those who exercised the privilege of a diplomat.

The first two days of the Assembly—and for the Chinese delegates, two days of arguing, persuading, and canvassing—found the Chinese quite optimistic, It was reported in the *Journal de Geneve* that with a view to concentrating all his efforts for China's election to the Council, the Chinese Chief Delegate found it impossible to accept the Presidency of the Assembly though he was approached; and that China's election to the Council was practically certain, the two-thirds majority required having been assured. Was this a *ballon d'essai* or a sign of confidence, necessary for any triumph?

The redeeming feature of this defeat—if it may be called a defeat—is that all the worn die-hard arguments of unsettled conditions and unstable government in China were nowhere heard. (Maybe they were not necessary.) The opposition was opposed solely on the ground of principle. Asia should have one non-permanent seat at a time and the right of re-eligibility should be granted sparingly. The general impression prevails today that China's succession to Persia next year is a foregone conclusion.

However that may be, it is not clear to a Chinese observer why Poland and Spain should have the semi-permanent seats while the same privilege is denied to China. Granting all the arguments that have been so often advanced against China's claim on the ground of her internal unrest, one is still left in doubt as to whether it is not just for even half of China—or the territory now under the direct and effective control of the National Government—to have at least a semi-permanent place in the Council. Regarding and weighing facts as they are, it is incomprehensible to any fair international mind why Spain or Poland should be more important than China.

The League at the present moment is preponderantly a European League. The largest country in South America—Brazil—is out of it. The United States of America will not join it, in the near future at any rate. Russia and Turkey remain outside the pale. China is considered as a member more in name than in fact. By refus-



Central section of the Assembly Hall at Geneva, showing China's delegates in attendance at the recent meeting of the League of Nations. Those in the picture include, Dr. C. C. Wu, Chinese Minister to Washington who was chief delegate; Kao Lou, Minister to Paris; Tsu Min-yi, member of the Kuomintang C. E. C.; Woo Kai-seng, secretary-general; Lone Liang, substitute delegate; Dr. Scie Ton-fa, Legation Secretary, Paris; Dekien Tung, Charge d'Affaires, Vienna; C. Kuangson Young, special commissioner to Europe; Su Lee Chang, secretary to Dr. C. C. Wu; Orient Lee, secretary to Kao Lou; Cheng Ting, Legation secretary.

ing to recognize the importance of China's position in the League, the Assembly, it is feared, has undone a great deal of the good that was accomplished by the visits of Mr. Thomas, Mr. Avenol and Dr. Rajchman last year. To say the least, the refusal of the Assembly to grant re-eligibility this year to China dampens the spirit of all the supporters of China-League cooperation. It is evident that real close cooperation has to be delayed until China is on the Council.

Out of the fifty-two countries represented in this year's Assembly, only four—Japan, China, Persia, and Siam—are Asiatic countries. In addition, we have India. The Asiatic countries, therefore, face an overwhelming majority of European and South-American combinations. According to the present allotment, Asia has only two Council seats as against three South-American and nine European. If the Covenant aims at a world League, it is clear that steps must be initiated to arrive at a more equal representation as well as afford attractive terms to the non-members to join. The real problems of the future are the Pacific—mainly China, Russia, and India. In making the history of nations, one must look forward and far away. Bickering over matters of minor importance of European origin only provides one of the unpleasant chapters.

When the votes on re-eligibility were collected and given to Dr. Curtius and Mr. Scialoja, the appointed tellers, for count, anxiety was written over the faces of those Chinese who were present at the meeting. However, now the final vote of the election proper is known, it is quite plain that it is wasted anxiety. For, even if we had won the re-eligibility battle, it would have been a triumph in principle. There was absolutely no chance of China's election, in spite of the professions of assistance profusely given beforehand by the voters. The results told. Guatemala received 41; Norway 38; Ireland 36; Portugal 30. There were 52 countries voting; each country could vote three. This made a total of 156. If China had been a candidate, there would have been little change in the number of the votes for the first three, she might have taken away some from Portugal; as a result, she would have been left in the lurch just the same.

September 19, 1930.

Sad Plight of a Young Englishman in Siberia

Christopher Jowett, eighteen-year-old nephew of the Rt. Hon. F. W. Jowatt, the Labor M. P. for East Bradford, who has twice been President of the Independent Labor Party and who was First Commissioner of Works in the 1924 Labor Cabinet while travelling across Siberia recently to visit his parents, who are well-known residents in Peiping, had his passport stolen between China and Manchuli. For lack of a pass-port he was stopped on the Russo-Chinese frontier at Manchuli September 25 and taken back to Chita under armed escort. At Chita (according to *Reuter*) he has since been detained by the OGPU in a filthy room for which he is compelled to pay heavily. He has no bedding, while the food he gets is very scanty as, not being a Bolshevist, he can only buy it in the open market, where such supplies are very expensive and very poor in quality; hence his supply of cash is becoming exhausted. The cold season is setting in and his friends here fear that the mental and physical strain he is undergoing is likely to be injurious to his health. (Later reports were to the effect that the young man had entered Chinese territory, and had proceeded to Harbin.)

Cantonese Object to Swedish Match Monopoly

Declaring that Swedish match manufacturers during the past three years have monopolized the match manufacturing industry in more than 50 countries and are now planning the same thing in China, the Cantonese Match Dealers' Association has petitioned the Nanking Government to reject the recent proposals made by the Swedish manufacturers in connection with the industry in China. The association unofficially endorses the protest made recently in connection with the matter by the acting Japanese Minister to China.

The *China Times* in this connection reports that Swedish match manufacturers have offered $15,000,000 to the Nanking Government for a monopoly of the match industry in China for the next 50 years. The Cantonese match manufacturers are asking the government to reject the proposal.

THE CHINA TIMES

is the only Chinese Daily Newspaper that has a definite Editorial Policy—that of advocating goodwill, justice, and peace; noted for its most educational and constructive comments and criticisms on the important topics of the day; unequaled for its modern and scientific method of news presentation; always taking lead among the contemporaries; unrivaled in printing on account of its very latest printing press; with these has come an ever increasing popularity and circulation which gives the paper an enviable position as an effective advertising medium.

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Japan and Britain as Rivals for the Far Eastern Markets

Under the heading, "Japan Seizing Indian Market, the London *Daily Hereld* of September 20, printed a telegram from its Bombay correspondent as follows:

Japan is exporting more piece goods than ever to India in spite of the Congress boycott of foreign goods and its campaign in favor of Indian-made products.

It is well known that thousands of Gandhi caps being worn by civil disobedience volunteers are now Japanese made.

Figures for the first six months of this year show that imports of cotton and artificial silk have increased by 8,000,000 yards compared with the corresponding period of last year, and by 22,000,000 yards compared with 1928.

The same paper in an editorial said: "Lancashire and Japan, it is said, are moving towards the formation of a cotton entente. The markets of the world are to be shared by agreement. Wasteful competition will be avoided. It is another sign that manufacturers increasingly realise that the export trades are a basic element in British prosperity, and that they need drastic reorganisation."

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The British Trade Mission's Aims

On the eve of the Brtish Trade Mission to the Far East (which sailed from London September 19 on the P. & O. liner Manchuria,) Sir Ernest Thompson, who heads the mission, gave the following interview to the Manchester Guardian:

The object of our Mission to the Far East is. as you know, to inquire into the present condition of British trade with Japan and China, and to see what steps can be taken to improve that trade. Everyone who knows anything about our trade with the Far East is aware that the position is not what it ought to be—that it is far from satisfactory. We have to ascertain where we are going wrong, in what respects we are failing to meet the requirements of these large markets, why we have lost the predominant position that we once held, and what steps we can take to get back some of the trade which we have lost.

We feel—and I speak for every member of the mission—a sense of very real responsibility. His Majesty's Government have entrusted us with a great and important task. We have a large field to cover, but we have the goodwill of all who have the interests of British trade at heart and we shall spare no effort to get at the real causes of our present difficulties. It is our earnest hope tbat, when we return we shall not only be able to furnish British industry with information of real value as to the potentialities and requirements of these markets, but also be able to make certain recommendations with a view to overcoming some of the difficulties which are hindering our trade at the present time.

A Wonderful Team

The Government has honored me by inviting me to accept the responsible part of leader of this mission, and it is a very real pleasure to me to be associated with such a splendid body of men as those who have been selected to serve on this mission. We have a wonderful team, and already it is clear to me that we have no passengers in it. We believe that we can accomplish some really useful work.

We are proceeding first to Japan, and we are looking forward with great interest to our visit. Already we have been given by the Japanese Ambassador and by representatives of the leading Japanese firms doing business with us some indication of the very warm welcome that we shall receive when we land at Kobe on October 30. We have much to learn from the Japanese—from their methods of production and from their wonderful gift of intensive organization,—and we shall be glad if in our discussions with them we can add anything to the mutual advantage of both.

From Japan we shall proceed to China, arriving there at the end of November. Here also we are assured of a very real welcome. It is our wish, if possible, not only to increase our trade with China, to the mutual advantage of both countries, but we hope that as a result of our visit a fresh impetus may be given to China's wellbeing and prosperity. It is amazing that notwithstanding the disturbed conditions the trade of China should continue to increase year after year. Her import trade has almost doubled in value since 1913, and in 1928 it amounted to not less than £176,000,000. At one time we had a predominant place in this market, but we have lost that, for our porportionate share of China's trade has fallen to about one-half of what it was in 1914, whereas the shares of our principal competitors have risen by leaps and bounds. It is essential for British industry that we should find out why we are failing in this market, in what respects our competitors are meeting more closely than we are the requirements of China, and what steps we must take to bring to the consumers in China the goods they want.

Marketing Methods of Britain's Rivals

We shall have to make a very careful study of China's requirements; we shall also have to study the marketing methods of our competitors and see in what respects we can improve on our present methods and, if possible, go one better than our competitors.

We expect to see many signs of industrial development in China, and we may be able to assist in some way or other those who are working for her increased industrial efficiency. We welcome the reports which we continually receive of the progress that is being made, knowing full well that as China becomes more prosperous, so the prospects of trade with China will increase. In China is to be found about a quarter of the world's population, and a very small increase or rise in the standard of living in that vast country would mean a great expansion of international trading in which we would participate.

My personal interests are, of course, as you know, primarily with our great cotton industry, but this mission is not concerned merely with cotton, which represents from 35 to 40 per cent of our tradd with China and only 15 per cent of China's import trade. The woollen, worsted, engineering, and iron and steel industries represent very substantial imports into China, and most careful examination in regard to these and other industries will be made. The composition of our mission is, however, such as will enable it to do this.

The Mission's Personnel

In Sir Thomas Allen we have a representative of the great co-perative movement and a member of the Imperial Economic Committee and of the Empire Marketing Board. In him we also have a member of the very important Treasury Committee on Banking, Finance and Industry.

Our trade unionist is Mr. Bell, who has won for himself a very honored place in the movement. Five years ago he was appointed secretary of the United Textile Factory Workers' Association. He is vice-president of the Amalgamated Weavers' Association. He has been a member of at least one Royal Commission and will be of great assistance to us in our work.

Our industrialists are William A. Crowther and Lieutenant Colonel Reginald Morcom. Mr. Crowther is the vice-president of the Huddersfield Woollen and Worsted Federation and a member of the British Wool Research Council. In him we have a most admirable representative of the great wool and worsted industry. Lieutenant Colonel Morcom is a distinguished leader of the electrical and engineering industries of this country. He took a very active part in organising the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association, of which he is a vice-president. He is also a vice-president of the Federation of British Industries and the Institute of Electrical Engineers and a member of the British National Committee of the World Power Conference.

To complete the main mission we have the official member, Louis Beale. Mr. Beale, Commercial Counsellor and Trade Commissioner, has had great experience abroad, and is now the Special Commissioner of the Overseas Trade Development Council. His wide experience overseas and his special qualifications for market investigation will be of great assistance to the mission.

The Cotton Sub-Mission

Then in addition we have the special Cotton Sub-mission, composed of—

Mr. Birchenough, who for the past twenty years has been on the Executive Council of the Amalgamated Association of Operative Spinners and for more than ten years a member of the Management Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions.

Mr. Duxbury, who has had practical experience of every department of the cotton mill, and is a member of the Cotton Re-construction Board and of the Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organisations.

Mr. Edmondson, who for the past fourteen years has been secretary of the Federation of Calico Printers and a member of various committees in connection with the finishing trades.

George Green, who has worked his way right through the mill and is now the chairman of the Padiham Manufacturers' Association and managing director of Messrs. George Green and Co. (Padiham), Ltd.

Mr. Reiss, a member of the China Section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and the managing director of Reiss Bros., Ltd.—a firm which has been connected with the China market for over 100 years. Mr. Reiss has for many years kept in close touch with conditions in China and has the advantage of having already visited the country.

Mr. Wild, who for more than thirty years has been engaged in spinning and has represented the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners at all the biennial conferences held at Washington since 1923.

The Government's Pledge

The members of this sub-mission will be able to bring to their task the large knowledge and wide experience which they have of the cotton industry in all its branches. We have, as I have already stated, a big task before us, but we have the right men for it and we all intend to put our best into the work. The expansion of our foreign trade—and on that depends our national prosperity—calls for more than individual effort. We must act together and we must look not merely to the needs of our particular industries but to those of the country as a whole. We are greatly encouraged by the good wishes of those with whom we have discussed the matters we are to consider and by the assurance which Mr. Gillett, the Minister of the Department of Overseas Trade, has given us that when we return next spring and present our report that report will not be shelved but will be discussed by the Overseas Trade Development Council in full detail with the trades concerned and so far as may be possible, plans devised to give practical effect to any recommendations we may make.

U. S. Far Eastern Trade Shows Decline

A report issued recently by the U. S. Department of Commerce shows that during the first half of 1930, the total merchandise exported from the United States to the Far East amounted to G,$304,148.000, a reduction of $107,253,000 or 26 per cent., compared with $411,401,000 for the corresponding period in 1930. Imports declined by $196,546,000, or 40.7 per cent., from $686,026,000 to $489.480,000. Accordingly, the combined export and import value aggregated $793,628,000, against $1,097,-427,000. In addition, the total combined exports and imports of gold and silver, amounting to $129,957,000, increased the total trade with the Far Eastern area to 923,585,000.

Although this low trade value reflected the general depressed business situation throughout the world, commercial transactions with Oriental countries were rendered more difficult by the political agitations in India, the continued warfare in China, the new tariff regulations in Australia and other important countries in the area, Japan's necessity for curtailing expenses, and the sharp decline in the price of silver, which practically demoralized China's currency and rendered trade more speculative.

A Few Encouragements

Lower prices and smaller shipments tended to reduce the total value of sales of American products to every important country in the Far Eastern area. Transactions in some commodities, however, proved encouraging. Exports of leaf tobacco were more than one-third greater, shipments of wheat to Japan more than doubled, and mineral oils increased by 7 per cent. Business in aeronautic equipment was active and the whole Far East proved to be relatively the most important foreign market for flour.

Sixteen staple commodities constituted 77 per cent. of the exports of American goods to the Orient, practically the same ratio as that established in the 1929 period.

Imports from the Far Eastern countries showed a similar reduction. There was, however, an active demand in the United States for Philippines sugar, Chinese wood oil, and Indian jute bags and bagging. Sixteen of the principal Oriental products accounted for 77 per cent, of the total imports, compared with 80 per cent, during the first half of 1929.

The whole of the Far East supplied an outlet for 15 per cent. of America's exports and supplied in return 28 per cent. of the imports. The ratios for the first half of 1929 were 14 and 30 per cent, respectively.

The total trade of the United States with the Far East was distributed by countries of origin and destination as follows (in thousands of dollars):—

	First 6 months of 1929	First 6 months of 1930
Exports	$	$
Total Exports	411,401	304,148
Japan	126,597	97,047
Australia	76,714	47,693
China	63,721	46,010
Philippine Islands	44,551	35,592
India	27,923	25,520
Netherland East Indies	25,013	15,361
New Zealand	19,165	16,739
Hongkong	10,101	8,476
Malaya	7,289	5,914
Kuantung	4,672	3,791
Ceylon	1,518	928
Indo-China	1,458	767
Siam	1,437	1,267
British Oceania	729	563
French Oceania	453	480
Imports		
Total Imports	686,026	489,480
Japan	201,733	136,074
Malaya	137,057	87,879
China	88,122	62.062
India	83,836	63,900
Philippine Islands	71,653	67,558
Netherland East Indies	39,854	31,549
Australia	19,643	9,733
Ceylon	17,205	12,988
New Zealand	13,759	7,269
Hongkong	8,104	6,212
Kuantung	2,868	2,031
French Oceania	1,129	1,048
British Oceania	831	944
Siam	226	164
Indo-China	6	69

During the first half of 1929, approximately 3.6 per cent. of the value of United States shipments to the Far East consisted of animal products; 5.6 per cent. of vegetable food products; 8.4 per cent. of other vegetable products; 19 per cent. of textiles and material: 6 per cent. of wood products; 15.5 per cent. of non-metallic minerals (petroleum products, etc.) 9.8 per cent. of ores and metals; 24 per cent. of machinery and vehicles; 4.4 per cent. of chemicals and allied products.

During the 1930 period, animal products and vegetable food products accounted for approximately the same ratios. Other vegetable products represented 9 per cent. of the total; textiles, 18.4 per cent.; wood products, 5.1 per cent; petroleum and other non-metallic minerals, 14.6 per cent.; metals and minerals, 14.8 per cent.; machinery and vehicles, 20.3 per cent,; and chemicals, 5.2 per cent.

"Rejuvenation" Surgeon Commits Suicide in Berlin

Dr. Peter Schmidt, who was one of the most prominent followers of the Viennese professor Steinach, the originator of the "rejuvenation" method which Schmidt developed along individual lines, committed suicide in Berlin October 6, apparently in a fit of depression on account of the fact that his formerly flourishing practice had recently shown a heavy decline on account of the prevailing economic situation. Schmidt had travelled extensively, especially in the Far East and when in Shanghai several years ago he performed several "rejuvenation" operations on some of the town's prominent, but aged, Chinese and foreign citizens.

Cuban Sugar Seeks a Market in China

The Government of Cuba recently appointed a commission of five to proceed to China to conduct an investigation of the possibilities of creating a larger market for Cuban sugar. The commission is due to arrive in China early in December, according to present plans.

New York bankers have arranged to grant a credit of $54,000,000 to sugar planters in Cuba on terms which are to be worked out by Mr. Chadbourne, the Chairman of the Committee of Bankers, and the planters who are attempting to stabilize the industry. Subsequently Mr. Chadbourne is expected to go to Europe to confer with Dutch planting interests in connection with the sugar industry in Java.

Outlook More Favorable in China Trade

(Based on dispatches from Commercial Attache Julean Arnold and consuls in China, in Commerce Reports, Sept.8)

The general trade situation in China continues depressed because of low silver exchange and disordered internal conditions, but the outlook is somewhat improved by the favorable crop situation, particularly in the Yangtze Valley.

Conditions in Shanghai are slightly improved. Importers report receiving inquiries and are placing small orders, but dealers will not commit themselves except for immediate requirements. Prices gradually are being adjusted to the new exchange levels and fluctuations during the past month have been slight.

Money Abundant and Cheap

Money is still easy in Shanghai, without much outlet. Credits are slow. Banks are receiving few requests to finance either import or export cargo, although the export situation has changed slightly because the silk export season is opening. The main outlet for money at present is Shanghai real estate. Call money is quoted at three-fourths per cent. Short-term loans, which, under normal conditions, call for 8 to 9 per cent, are now possible at 3 or 4 per cent.

Shipping Operations below Normal

Shipping is abnormally low for this season of the year, much up-river cargo being held at Shanghai, and Yangtze steamers are operating at about 5 to 10 per cent of capacity. Freight arrivals at Shanghai are about 40 per cent below normal. Export cargo is about 60 per cent below normal, as up-river cargo is being held by owners pending safer conditions for the transportation of money.

Shanghai Textile Market Dull—Yarn Production Curtailed

Cotton piece-goods market conditions are quiet, but local prices remain firm because of shortage of stocks. The yarn market is more active, although domestic cotton mills are heavily stocked and curtailed production is causing considerable unrest among textile workers.

The Shanghai and Yangtze Valley market for dyes is dull, owing to the disturbed conditions and seasonal slackness. Considerable cheap dyes are still held by small dealers.

Machinery Trade Better—Improvement in Sale of Electrical Equipment

The metal market is showing some improvement, especially in waste metal, but business in new metals is scarce. The machinery market is fair, with demands for replacements. Some fair-sized orders for building machinery and compressors have been placed. Pumps are also in demand.

Importers of electrical supplies report an improvement in sales of small motors, wires, and general electrical equipment. Demand for electric refrigerators has been stimulated by sales by local firms on the installment plan.

Shanghai Automotive Market Dull—Increased Prices Reduce Kerosene Sales

The Shanghai automotive market is exceedingly quiet, and July sales were about 40 per cent below normal. Reports from other areas indicate the same condition. August sales in Shanghai are showing some improvement. Sales of automotive parts and accessories have dropped off about 4 per cent, owing to the disruption of motor-bus transportation service in some sections in the interior.

Kerosene sales are affected by increased prices, which are causing the substitution of Chinese vegetable oils for lighting purposes. Gasoline sales have not been affected materially by high prices.

Lumber Stocks Increasing

The retail lumber market in Shanghai is weak, on account of heavy arrivals and decreased demand from the interior. Indent business continues on a restricted scale owing to up-country conditions. Present stocks of Oregon pine in Shanghai are estimated as slightly above normal. Building permits during July decreased 50 per cent from the figures for the previous month, although building activities continue brisk.

Cigarette Trade Good—Favorable Outlook for American Tobacco

Chinese cigarette factories are doing a very large business but making little profit. Native factories have not raised the price of their cigarettes to the level of those manufactured by large foreign-owned establishments, which are now working full time. Stocks of American tobacco are normal. Stocks of Chinese tobacco are very small, as the price situation has forced Chinese cigarette companies to use more native tobacco in their mixtures.

The outlook for American tobacco in the low grade is good, but, unless conditions improve, local factories will be unable to use higher priced tobacco.

Canned-Fruit Market Depressed

Although American prices for canned fruits have been reduced this year from 25 to 30 per cent, the China market remains extremely dull. Buyers are not placing usual orders, owing to the depressed market and fear of erratic exchange fluctuations. Heavy stocks on hand, which were purchased at last year's high prices for March and April delivery, were paid for at the extremely low exchange rate. Native banks refuse to finance canned fruit dealers so that they can take advantage of new low prices and are forcing them to sell their present stocks at a loss in order to meet their financial obligations. Up-river markets, which, under normal conditions, absorb 60 per cent of Shanghai's imports of canned fruits, are closed on account of chaotic conditions.

Fresh fruit imports into Shanghai are reported 90 per cent below receipts last year. C. i. f. quotations of Californian fresh fruits have increased from 50 to 100 per cent, which, with a 30 per cent decrease in exchange, makes selling prices prohibitive.

China Imports Cocoons for First Time in History of Silk Industry

The silk market in Shanghai has shown some activity, but demand is still small Local silk filatures are handicapped by labor trouble, which has caused a number of them to close. The China cocoon crop is below normal and dried cocoons are being imported for the first time in the history of the local silk industry. Local filatures have contracted for 1,200,000 pounds of dried cocoons from Japan.

Rice Prices Decline—Wheat Substituted for Rice in Interior

Rice prices have dropped to 15 Mexican dollars for 210 pounds. (Mexican dollar—approximately $0.39.) The price reduction is due partly to purchases of 15,000 tons of Saigon rice at low prices and partly to the appearance of the new rice crop on the Shanghai market.

The China wheat crop is large, but a considerable amount has been consumed in producing areas as a substitute for rice. Shanghai arrivals of wheat are heavy and flour mills are running at full capacity. It is estimated that there is enough local wheat to supply mills for the remainder of the year.

NORTH CHINA

General business conditions in North China show slight improvement over the depression of the past four to six months. Summer slackness in trade is now approaching an end and inquiries regarding new import business are beginning to be heard.

Low silver exchange, although up slightly from last month, continues to be the main factor affecting export business. The depressing effect of low silver on staple import lines is now lessening, as a result of decreasing stocks of goods imported at former exchange rates, and in the local market there is some adjustment to the new price range, which has risen gradually until most imported commodities, including remaining stocks of those imported at former high silver exchange, are now retailing at prices sufficiently high to cover replacements.

Customs Returns Off from Last Year

Actual customs figures still show decreases from returns last year in nearly all import and export lines. Banks are clearing off some of the paper carried through the summer and are somewhat more favorable to new credits, for which inquiries are now noticeable.

Tientsin customs are still administered by the northern faction and little difficulty has been experienced by importers as regards the double duties. Tientsin customs authorities are passing goods without question when proof is produced that duty was previously paid at

Shanghai. The local customs has been remitting to Shanghai all collections up to 5 per cent, these being due for foreign obligations, and deducts from this sum the amounts collected in Shanghai on goods destined for Tientsin, thus automatically recovering from Shanghai.

Industrial Conditions Quiet—Transportation Still Disrupted

The general industrial situation remains about the same. There are no reports of expansion or new enterprises in the interior, and activity in the Tientsin district is still handicapped by restricted transportation and high taxes in the domestic markets plus continued lethargy in foreign outlets for Chinese goods.

Railway transportation remains unchanged, with irregular services on the Peiping-Hankow and Tientsin-Pukow lines. The Peiping-Mukden line has been damaged in several parts by recent heavy rains, but is now operating regularly within the Great Wall. Through traffic of Mukden is still prevented by severe washouts north of the Great Wall. Approval by the Nanking government of the projected Peiping-Mukden loan issue improves the prospect for rehabilitation of rolling stock on that line.

Flour Mills Active—Cotton Mills Running Normally

Five flour mills are operating at nearly capacity and at fair profits, owing to high prices of imported foreign flour and the embargo placed by Nanking on shipments of flour from that district to North China.

Cotton mills are operating normally, but raw cotton prices are still fairly high, compared with yarn, which are held down by the possibility of heavy imports from Shanghai in case of any local price increase.

Decline in Shansi Paper Currency Affects Imports

The market in Shansi Province for imported staples is affected seriously by depreciation of Shansi paper currency in Tientsin, partly due to the embargo on silver shipments out of the Province. The difference in exchange runs as high as 20 per cent, thus forcing Shansi dealers for oil companies and others to remit larger sums of paper money to make up the difference, and resulting in heavy increases in prices to consumers.

Petroleum Market Fair—Some Machinery Replacements

Petroleum products are moving at a fairly normal volume, except in the Shansi and Honan markets where the adverse currency situation and irregular military tax impositions are reducing the volume of sales. The decrease in kerosene sales in these areas, however, is offset largely by continued heavy requirements of gasoline, lubricating oils, and kerosene by the military authorities.

Machinery and metal markets remain generally quiet, although purchases for replacements, and of metals for local railway and other shops, continue in fair volume.

Textile Imports Improved—Automotive Market Quiet

The cotton piece-goods market is still seasonally slack but imports have improved slightly in anticipation of the regular fall business. Japanese drill and jeans continue to be the largest import items.

The automotive market remains dull, with some reduction in sales to military authorities and only scattered sales of private passenger cars. Dealers, however, are showing a more hopeful attitude, especially those selling low and medium-priced lines, which will get a certain amount of business that would have gone to those handling more expensive lines, under higher exchange. Dealers in the more expensive lines are the principal sufferers to date.

More Orders for Foreign Flour Being Placed—Lumber Stocks

The market for foreign flour is still on a limited scale, as July and August arrivals have been slightly larger than in preceding months. Orders for Canadian and American brands are now starting to go forward with additional inquiries. Business in August was more active, owing to the slightly improved exchange plus the anticipation of a further appreciation in silver, the low stocks on hand in Tientsin and the embargo in Shanghai which prevented shipments direct to northern ports. Stocks on hand in Tientsin of all kinds of flour total approximately 200,000 bags, which are low considering the normal daily consumption of around 40,000 bags.

No improvement is recorded in the building situation and the lumber business continues slack. Stocks are heavy and arrivals are expected.

Americans in China

(From Springfield, Mass. Republican)

Foreigners in some parts of the interior of China may be exposed to perils as serious as those of the period when the Kuomintang armies were marching from Canton and conquering in the name of Sun Yat-sen, but the conditions otherwise are quite different. The present relapse is due to a renewal of civil war in the north which has engaged all the resources of the Nanking government. This has permitted parts of the south to fall into anarchy, and out of anarchy has developed organized brigandage which is spreading over much the same track as that followed by the Cantonese armies five years ago, but with very different results.

The southern forces under Chiang Kai-shek were a disciplined army inspired by a definite political creed, akin to that of their Bolshevik advisers but not including Communism. They were under strict control and the winning over of the territory traversed was due largely to the fact that these troops did not burn and plunder like the mercenary armies that had occupied the same region. Special care was taken of foreigners, and such an isolated incident as the attack on the foreigners at Nanking in which several Americans were killed, was due to the intrigues of a subordinate seeking to compromise Chiang Kai-shek.

In the present raid, which has overwhelmed Changsha and is pressing on toward the Yangtse, there are no signs of any such prudence or even of military discipline. The advice given by our government to American residents to leave the danger zone was therefore wise, and it seems in the main to have been followed, although one American is said to have stayed behind in Changsha, and no doubt others are remaining in the territory covered or threatened by this new revolt. They may come through unharmed and even without molestation, for there is no evidence of murderous anti-foreign spirit such as developed during the Boxer riots 30 years ago, but of course the risk is considerable because of the numerous desperadoes undoubtedly to be found in the rebel hordes.

The responsibility, however, seems to lie with them, and it would be unfair to blame the Nanking goverment if anything should happen to them. Even in the case of the outbreak at Nanking our government showed a reasonable spirit, not exacting a heavy indemnity for outrages which the Nationalist government could not prevent. In the present case the danger is probably to American property rather than to American lives, but claims for property damage also are likely to be reasonable. The present outbreak has brought none of the friction between China and the powers which marked the rise of the Nationalist regime

Communism Penetrates Japanese Army Staff

A recent Tokyo dispatch to the *Chicago Tribune* stated that the Japanese Government had admitted that communism had penetrated the strongest ramparts set up against it. Six men in the employ of the army general staff were arrested September 15. The men are charged with being in the pay of Moscow and with spreading communist propaganda in the very midst of the Japanese military headquarters. This revelation was made following a secret investigation conducted by the Tokio gendarmerie corps.

According to meager reports in the Japanese press, Sukeyuki Kanazawa, a draftsman of the land surveying section of the general staff, was tried on charges of having disclosed military secrets and also of having secretly distributed copies of the radical magazine Senki, a communist organ.

General Butler to Retire and Engage in Private Business

General Smedley Butler of the U. S. Marine Corps announced in Washington October 10 that he expects to retire as soon as the regulations permit, in order to enhage in private business. General Butler will be remembered for his service in north China. His reputation, however, was made principally by his directorship of a "cleanup campaign" in Philadelphia several years ago. He utilized all the powers of publicity coupled with a rigorous dictatorship but finally he returned to the Marine Corps without extension of his leave of absence and with the campaign far from completed.

In the Fields of Finance and Reconstruction

$12,000 to Repair Grand Canal

The Kiangsu provincial department of finance has appropriated the sum of $120,000 to cover the cost of repairing the embankments along the Grand Canal within the province. Construction work is to start at once.

Lottery Tickets Barred from Mails

The Ministry of Communications, in an order issued on Oct. 14, directed that no lottery tickets in future could be sent through the Chinese postal service. The Post Office Department was instructed to destroy all such tickets found.

Mongolian Delegates at Nanking

The Djouda and Djosotu tribes or leagues in Inner Mongolia have announced their intention to shortly send delegates to be permanently stationed in Nanking, the purpose being to establish closer contact with the National Government.

China Received 339 Prizes at Liege

Chu Min-yi, Chinese delegate at the Liege (Belgian) Exposition, notified the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Nanking that the Chinese exhibit had received 339 prizes, the second largest number of awards received by any foreign exhibitor.

Five Planes for New Canton Air-Mail Service

The Canton Aviation Department has assigned five planes to the new Canton-Wuchow, Swatow and Hainan air-mail service, scheduled to begin on Nov. 1. Hu Han-yen of the Aviation department, will have charge of the new service, the schedule for which calls for daily round trips between Canton and the different cities.

Inner-Mongolian Immigration

The official *Kuo-Min* news agency on Oct. 17 stated that a large number of inhabitants of Outer-Monogolia had recently moved into Inner-Mongolia and had requested the Panchan Lama to provide protection. The reason for the exodus from Outer-Mongolia was stated as Soviet Russian oppression and intrigue in that area.

Bonds and Shares in Hangchow

The Hangchow (Chekiang) Municipal Government has proposed to the Chekiang Bankers Association the immediate establishment of an exchange for the purpose of facilitating dealings in bonds, shares and other commercial commodities. The bankers association has arranged with the Hangchow Chamber of Commerce to put the suggestion into effect.

Study of Tides and Currents

Dr. Tsai Yuan-pei, chairman of the Central Research Council and Li Shih-tseng, member of the Central Supervisory Committee, announced on Oct. 17 the establishment of an "Oceanographic Bureau" for the purpose of making a study of tides and ocean currents on the China coast. The purpose of the study is to obtain information of scientific value regarding marine products in China waters.

Labor Disputes to Law Courts

Owing to the recent repeal of the regulations promulgated in August 1929, providing for the establishment of Boards of Arbitration, the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor has issued instructions that all future disputes between capital and labor must be settled through normal legal procedure in the regular Chinese country. The original regulations providing for the creation of Boards of Arbitration in labor disputes, which was found unworkable, was passed by the Legislative Yuan.

Heiho Conservancy Plans

The Heiho Conservanay Commssion, which has charge of flood prevention and river conservancy matters in the Tientsin district of Hopei (Chihli) province, held a meeting at Tientsin on Oct. 18 for the purpose of consideration of plans for renewal of work which was discontinued owing to the recent rebellion of Gen. Yen Hsi-shan. The meeting was attended by both old and new members of the Commission and also by Gen. Wang Shu-chang, new chairman of the Hopei provincial government.

Civic Rights of Expelled Kuomintang Members

The Executive Yuan in an order issued on Oct. 20 ruled that members of the Kuomintang who have been expelled from the Party are also deemed to have lost their civic rights in the country, hence are debarred from certain important rights of citizenship as covered in the District Autonomy Law. The deprivation of civic rights includes the loss of the following privileges, (1) to be a government official; (2) right to enroll in the National army; (3) to become teachers or members of the administrative staff of any government school; (4) to practice law.

Fee-Exemption for Aviation Co.

The Executive Yuan on Oct. 18 issued an order exempting the China National Aviation Corporation from payment of all company registration fees to the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor. The order stated that while the company was liable for registration fees, it was decided to make an exception in the case of this company as a means of promoting aviation enterprise. The China National Aviation Corporation is a Sino-American joint enterprise which holds a concession for operating air-mail and passenger planes along the Yangtsze Valley from Shanghai to Chungking and intermediate cities.

"Red and White" Spear Societies Placed Under Ban

The Ministry of Agriculture and Mining at Nanking in a circular order issued to the various provincial departments of agriculture, on Oct. 20, directed that all "superstitious and unlawful organizations of farmers, popularly known as the Red and White Spear Societies," must be disbanded. The instructions to the provincial authorities stated that these farmers' organizations had been taken advantage of by certain interests for furthering "sinister" objects, hence were antagonistic toward the official procedure for the formation of "People's Organizations" as promulgated by the Government.

New Bombers for Hankow Military

The L. E. Gale Company, Inc., of Hankow, has announced the sale of six military air-bombers to Gen. Ho Chien, head of the Hunan provincial government. The planes, which are of the Vought—Corsair and Fairchild makes, cost approximately G. $125,000, according to a statement by G. W. Brophy, representative of the Gale company. In addition to these planes the company also announced the sale of six additional planes of the Waco type, each equipped with machine guns and bombing-racks to the Canton Aviation Bureau. The planes which were purchased by Gen. Ho Chien will be used in the campaign against the bandit and communist gangs south of the Yangtsze.

Serious Decrease in Revenues on Japanese S. M. R. Line

The Japanese *Rengo* Service, in a dispatch from Tokyo on Oct. 16 stated that there has been a serious decline in the revenues of the Japanese Government-owned South Manchuria Railway, the reasons being Chinese competition and slump in the coal industry. According to the figures the losses in freight amounted to more than Yen 10,000,000, while losses due to the coal slump amounted to more than Yen 15,000,000. As to the causes for the slump the reasons given were listed as follows: slump in the coal industry, increased competition of the new Chinese railways and reopening of the Soviet Port of Vladivostok for transhipments overth e Soviet-controlled Chinese Eastern Railway.

Protection for Private Electrical Enterprises

Chinese cities in future will be forced to pay their electric light bills for electricity used in street illumination and other public purposes, according to an order issued by the Executive Yuan on Oct, 18. The order stated that many Chinese cities have been accustomed to forcing privately-owned electrical plants to supply electricity for public purposes without cost, which practice, has resulted in numerous private companies being compelled to go out of business. It was declared that this practice is opposed to the Government's policy of protecting and encouraging private electrical enterprises throughout the country and that in future all municipalities must pay their electric light and power bills the same as private individuals or industrial concerns.

Loan of Silver to China Would Raise Value Immediately

A *United Press* dispatch from El Paso, Texas, last week stated that the American Mining Congress in its annual session in that city was informed by Frank M. Smith of Spokane, Washington, that a loan of 500,000,000 ounces of silver from the United States to China would mean an immediate and probably permanent improvement in the price of silver. Mr. Smith is head of the Spokane Mining and Smelting company. He said that the financial assistance from such a loan would enable the National Government of China either to defeat completely or to make binding agreements with opposing militarists. With order restored in China, Mr. Smith said that the large amounts of silver now hoarded in Shanghai and other treaty ports would flow into the interior, creating a new demand for the metal. A discussion of this subject appeared in *The Review* October 18, page 235.

Japanese Telephones and Telegraphs Under Private Control

The Japanese *Rengo* service, in a dispatch from Tokyo on Oct. 19 stated that far-reaching plans are now being considered by the Japanese Government to place all telephones and telegraphs in the Empire under private control. The report of a special committee appointed by the Ministry of Communications recommended a draft program, which provides for the creation of a Yen 530,000,000 corporation, of which Yen 410,000,000 would be supplied by the Government and the remainder or Yen 120,000,000 to be raised by private subscription. After a period of ten years the capital would be increased to Yen 764,050,000. The new corporation would be known as the Japan Telegraph and Telephone Corporation and the directors would be subject to the regulations of the Ministry of Communications. The purpose of the new departure, according to the report is to provide for greater efficiency and a reduction of rates to the public.

Hongkong Smuggling Question Again Under Consideration

F. W. Maze, Inspector-General of the Chinese Maritime Customs, departed from Shanghai on Oct. 20 for Hongkong for the purpose of opening negotiations with the officials of the British Colony for the purpose of eliminating the smuggling situation which has existed for many years between the British Colony and the adjacent Chinese mainland. A report by the official *Kuo Min* news agency on Oct. 19 stated that Mr. Maze had made a previous attempt to settle this question last winter, but owing to the political complications of the past year nothing had been accomplished. The report stated that the increase in the Chinese customs duties had caused the smuggling to reach "enormous proportions," and that a serious effort would now be made to reach an understanding with the British authorities. Reports from *The Review's* correspondent at Hongkong which have been published during the year show that the smuggling has grown to such proportions that even motor cars and heavy machinery are included in the illicit trade. The Chinese Government is attempting to induce the British authorities to agree to the establishment of a Chinese customs cordon about the British Colony.

New 10-Story Apartment for French Concession

A new 10-story apartment house to be known as the "Elias Apartments," is shortly to be constructed in the Shanghai French Concession, according to a report which appeared in the trade and building supplement of the *Shanghai Evening Post* on October 18. The plans, which were drawn by Elliott Hazard, American architect, provide for 36 separate apartments in the building, which will be located on Avenue Haig near Route de Say Zoong. Construction will start immediately and according to the plans the building will be completed within one year.

In addition to the foregoing, it was also announced that work is shortly to start on a new headquarters building for the National Committee of the Y. W. C. A., to be located on Yuen Ming Yuen road in the International Settlement and to cost Tls. 300,000. Poy G. Lee, Chinese architect, drew the plans.

C. H. Gonda, architect, has also announced the early construction of a new modern theater in the northern district of the city, the details to be announced later. L. E. Hudec, another architect announced the completion of plans for several new modern residences on Columbia and Great Western roads, the cost of each to range from Tls. 25,000 to Tls. 75,000.

BACK ISSUES WANTED

Owing to requests which have been received from subscribers desiring a complete file of The China Weekly Review for binding and filing purposes, The Review will pay 50 cents each (big money) for each of the following issues, Five copies of each of the following numbers are desired.

September	6	and	13,	of	1919	
Decembor	27	1924	Vol.	31	No.	4
February	14	1925	„	31	„	11
June	20	1925	„	33	„	3
September	12	1925	„	34	„	2
September	26	1925	„	34	„	
June	30	1926	„	35	„	8
August	11	1926	„	37	„	10
August	28	1926	„	37	„	11
September	4	1926	„	38	„	1
September	25	1926	„	38	„	4
October	16	1926	„	38	„	7
October	23	1926	„	38	„	8
November	6	1926	„	38	„	10
December	11	1926	„	39	„	2
February	19	1927	„	39	„	12
February	26	1927	„	39	„	13
March	26	1927	„	40	„	4
April	2	1927	„	40	„	5
April	9	1927	„	40	„	6
April	16	1927	„	40	„	7
April	23	1927	„	40	„	8
March	3	1928	„	44	„	1

Mail with statement to

The China Weekly Review

38 Avenue Edward VII

Shanghai

Shanghai Telephone Agitation Continues

The Ministry of Communications on Oct. 16 notified the so-called Shanghai Union of Telephone Subscribers that definite steps had been taken to assume control of all telephones which had been installed by the former Shanghai Mutual Telephons Company in Nantao, Chapei, Pootung and other places outside the jurisdiction of the foreign settlements. The Chinese telephone administration in the Municipality of Greater Shanghai (Chinese area outside of settlements) had been instructed to take action. In addition the Ministry of Communications asked the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to immediately open negotiations for the Chinese authorities to take over the telephones which had been installed on the so-called extra-settlement roads leading from the foreign-administered areas.

The Chinese agitation regarding the telephone situation at Shanghai resulted from the recent sale of the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Service, a British concern, to the American International Telephone and Telegraph Company. The Chinese Government opposed the sale on the grounds that the Chinese authorities desired to take over the Shanghai telephone system. The Chinese demand was opposed by the Shanghai Municipal Council and a 40-year franchise was granted to the American company.

Canadian Trade Delegation Will Arrive in China November 16

A party of Canada's leading business men and bankers is due to arrive in Shanghai, November 16, by the *Empress of Japan*. The party was organized by the Canadian Chamber of Commerce and is not an official mission, for the members came purely on a friendly visit for the purpose of seeing things for themselves and with the idea of promoting mutual trade through friendly meetings and discussions with trade and government organizations.

The party is divided into two groups. The delegation will be under the official direction of Mr. Imrie, vice-president of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce and A. B. Calder, special representative of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who will represent the interest of his company.

The following is a full list of the members of the delegation:—

Mr. Imrie, vice-president of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce and managing director of the *Edmonton Journal* and Mrs. Imrie: Mr. Haight, executive engineer, Canadian Ingersoll Rand, and Mrs. Haight: Mrs. Youell; Mr. Johnson, Montreal financier: Mr. Oldaker, manager of the Bank of Montreal, Vancouver: Mr. Lawson, supervisor of the Royal Bank of Canada, Montreal, and Mrs. Lawson: Mr. Baird, supervisor of the Royal Bank of Canada, Vancouver, and Mrs. Baird: Mr. Locker, representing the tiles and mosaic industry, Montreal, and Mrs. Locker: Mr. Pierce, representing the fur industry, Montreal, and Mrs. Pierce: Mr. Kelsh, a Montreal consulting engineer: Mr. McKay, Mrs. Stark, Miss Starke, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Steinkopf, a Winnipeg lawyer, and Mrs. Steinkopf; Mr. Ramsay, department store proprietor of Edmonton; Mrs. Jennings; Mr. Calder, special representative of the Canadian Pacific Railway: Mr. Hamilton, supervisor of the Canadian Bank of Commerce and vice-president of the Vancouver Board of Trade: Mr. Sawers, a hardwood lumber merchant of Vancouver, and Mrs. Sawers: Mr. Lombert, shoemanufacturer and ex-Harbor Commissioner at Montreal: Mr. Burd, managing director, Vancouver *Province*, Mrs. Burd and the two Misses Burd; Mr. and Mrs. Labrecque and Miss Labrecque; M. Carsley, Montreal chemical engineer; and Mr. Clarke, secretary of the Montreal Chamber of Commerce.

Shanghai-Berlin Air Service Starts Early Next Year

While there have been numerous successful airplane flights from Europe to Asia, the first serious attempt to establish a regular air-mail and passenger service connecting China with the chief cities of Europe is to be made early next year. The enterprise, which will be known as the Euro-Asia Aviation Service, will be operated by a Sino-German company, the German interests being a branch of the Lufthansa corporation which operates on the continent of Europe. Negotiations leading up to the final agreement, which was ratified by the Chinese State Council on Oct. 14, began more than a year ago, but were delayed because of the refusal of Soviet Russia to permit flights over their territory. The British also were stated to have offered objections to flights over their colonial territories, particularly India. However, the consent of the Russians was finally obtained and experimental flights are shortly to be attempted.

Representatives of the German syndicate, including G. Boolsen, Manager of the Hamburg-America Line; K. von Sick, manager of the Siemens China Company and an agent of the Lufthansa Corporation, who recently were in China expressed their conviction that three-day flights from Shanghai to Berlin would be possible. Seven combination mail and passenger planes have been purchased in Germany for inaugurating the service. While the Chinese and Germans have three possible routes in contemplation, the first flights will be across Manchuria and Siberia due to fact that landing fields and gasoline supply stations are already available in those regions. However, the promoters of the enterprise ultimately contemplate the establishment of shorter routes directly across the socalled "roof of the world" otherwise the high plateau of Central Asia in Chinese Turkestan and Tibet. For the present, however, such flights are impossible due to the lack of both landing-fields and fuel supplies. The inauguration of the new Berlin-Shanghai air-service will mark China's second serious attempt to develop air communication, the first being the China National Aviation Corporation, a Sino-American enterprise, which has been successfully operating planes between Shanghai and Hankow in the Yangtsze Valley for several months. It is understood that plans are being considered for linking up these two services, both of which are under the direction of the Chinese Ministry of Communications.

The Canning Industry in Shanghai

(*China Export Inspection Bulletin, October*)

The modern canning industry in Shanghai started early in 1906, although native canned goods appeared long before that date.

The growth in number of firms carrying on canning business has been a slow one. In twenty-four years there have been only three or five firms devoted to canning business, although there are from 10 to 15 firms carrying on canning as a sideline.

Ever since the beginning of canning industry, different firms have specialized in different classes of commodities. Their capital, trade directions, methods of manufacture also vary.

After twenty-four years of growth, the capital invested in the canning industry, however, has grown. From a meagre sum of a few thousand dollars, it has increased to a considerable sum of $800,000 distributed among the three or five firms.

Methods of manufacture have greatly improved. The sanitary aspect of the industry is being stressed. A description of the few firms engaged in the canning industry in Shanghai serves to substantiate the bird's eye view of the industry.

Tai Foong Canned Goods Company

Tai Foong Canned Goods Company was organized early in 1906. The company has specialized in over 100 items of commodities. The company specializes in making and canning biscuits, of which there are 136 kinds; fish of different flavors: chickens of six different flavors; duck, 15; meats, 12; beef, 8; mutton, 2; pigeons, 2; ham 5; jam 5; fruits 8; cheese 8; preserved vegetables 7; games 8; candies 9; miscellaneous 16; and other vegetables 6.

The amount of business done each year is around $1,000,000. Mex. $700,000 of this business is done in China, while only $300,000 is done abroad, distributed among the Dutch Indies, America, the Philippines, Java. etc.,

The methods of manufacture employed by the Company are strictly modern. Not only modern machinery, buildings and other equipments are employed, the technical personnel, veterinarian for ante-mortem and post-mortem of meats are complete and in accordance with rules of sanitary preparation of food meat products. Furthermore, all meats exported by the Company are subject to veterinary inspection of the Shanghai Bureau of Inspection and Testing of Commercial Commodities and must pass the Bureau's tests. The Company has a modern slaughter-house, which facilitates ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection of food meat products.

Over two hundred workers are employed in the Company and its factory.

Mai-Lo Canned Goods Company.

The Mai-Lo Canned Goods Company was opened in 1908. Its main factory is located at Foochow and another factory at Shanghai. The original capital was $30,000. The company specializes in canning fish, of which there are 14 different kinds; chickens of four different flavors;

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duck, 9; beef, 5; mutton, 2; pork. 8; game, 6; fruits, 13; jam 10; candies, 17; vegetables, 3; bamboo shoots, 5; and biscuits, 80 or 90. The annual business reaches a sum of $300,000 a large part of this is done in Dutch Indies, while the rest is inter-provincial trade.

Tai Kong Canned Goods Company

The Tai Kong Canned Goods Company was organized in 1924 at Tsinanfu and its Shanghai Office in 1927. Its original capital at Tsinanfu was only a few thousand dollars; but with the opening of the Shanghai Office, $150,000 was subscribed and paid up at one time.

The products handled by this company consist of fish, 16; chicken, 7; duck, 7; pork, 9; beef, 4; mutton, 4; pigeons 4; cheese, 6; bamboo shoots, 7; preserved vegetables, 9; game, 2; fruits, 13; miscellaneous, 14.

The amount of business done each year reaches the high figure of $500,000 Mex. The foreign market for the Company's products is confined to the Dutch Indies.

Kwan Sun Yuen Company

Kwan Sun Yuen Company was organised in 1919. Its factory and head office is located in Shanghai. It has three branch offices at Hankow, Tientsin and Hangchow. Started with a meagre sum of five thousand dollars, the capital now reaches a high figure of $150,000. The Company is handling a variety of products, numbering over 300 kinds. The annual value of business is over $900,000 Mex.

Woo Kee Company

Woo Kee Company was organized in 1915 with the original capital of nearly $50,000. The company is specialized in making and canning biscuits. of which there are over 90 kinds; fish, 12; chicken, 4; ducks, 9; meats, 9; beef, 5; mutton, 3; games, 6; bamboo shoots. 6; jams, 10, vegetables 4; fruits, 14; miscellaneous over 20. The amount of business done each year is around $100,000. Over one hundred workers are employed in the Company and its factory.

China Canned Goods Company

China Canned Goods Company was organized in 1925. The company is specialized in canning goods, in fish there are 12 different kinds; chicken 5; ducks, 9; meats, 9; beef, 5; mutton, 3; pigeons, 3; fruits over 20; jams, over 20; bamboo shoots, 3; plums over 20; miscellaneous, 60. The annual value of business is nearly about $100,000. Over 30 workers are employed by the Company.

Ts Yang Kwan Provision Company

Ts Yang Kwan Provision Company has been established not less than 40 years. It started with a capital of $200,000. Among the canned goods there are 6 kinds of chicken; ducks 4: fish, 6; beef 2; mutton 2; games 2; eggs 4; bamboo shoots 7; miscellaneous over 40. The total value of business in each year is in the neighborhood of $800,000.

Chung Ting Yang Canned Food Company

Chun Ting Yang Canned Food Company has been established more than 30 years. Its original capital was nearly $200,000. The company specializes in over 110 sorts of commodities. The total business annually done is around $50,000.

Ting Yang Kwan Canned Goods Company

Ting Yang Kwan Canned Goods Company was started in 1909 with a capital of $50,000. The company handes a great many products, numbering over 150kinds. The annual value of business is over $100,000. Fifly or more workers are employed by the company and its factory.

Tai Lai Canned Goods Company

Tai Lai Canned Goods Company was organized in 1929 with a capital of $20,000. The company prepares over 120 kinds of commodities.

In conclusion, although the canning industry in Shanghai is still in its infancy, it is on its way to prosperity. With modern equipment and scientific management, the native canned goods can fairly compete with foreign products. Since Government supervision and inspecton became enforced, the industry has improved steadily. These canned products are not only welcomed by home markets but also abroad. The leaders of the industry should study the various kinds of foreign tastes and try to push their products in foreign markets.

Who's Who in China

Teng Yen-hua, government official; born at Sanjui, Kwangtung 1893; graduate of Nanking Military Academy; member Kwang-yang-Fuchin military affairs commission 1912; commander of Fu-k'un Garrison 1917-20; assistant adjutant-general of generalissimo's headquarters 1923; commander, Kwangtung Provincial gendamerie of 1st division 1924; commander of 17th division, Nationalist army 1926; chief of Public Safety Bureau for Canton and later of the entire Kwangtung province, 1927-28; acting Commander-in-Chief of 5th Route army, 1928; commander of 19th division of the Nationalist army 1928; commander of 58th division of the Nationalist army, 1929; and member of Kwangtung Provincial Government and Commissioner of Department of Reconstruction, since August, 1929.

Teng Yen-hua
鄧彥華字鑄雄

Mrs. S. M. Woo, voice specialist; born in Amoy, Fukien, 1894; graduated from the Amoy Normal School for Girls in 1911; taught in Amoy for one year; studied in Mc Tyeire School, Shanghai, 1912-1914; succeeded in the first Tsing Hua scholarship examination for girls in 1914; graduated from Bradford Academy, U. S. A. in 1915 and Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Masschusetts, in 1919; studied voice and piano at the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, 1915-19; studied Choral conducting at the Music School for Teachers, Cornell University, the summers of 1917, 1918, and 1919; studied social work in the New York School of Social Work and music in the New York College of Music 1919-20; studied voice under a French Professor in Strassbourg; France, the summer of 1920; teacher at Kwangtung Provincial Normal School for Girls 1921; engaged in various social work activities in Shanghai, 1922-24; taught singing in McTyeire School, Shanghai, 1925; research fellow in Chinese Music at the Amoy University, and teacher at the Amoy Normal School for Girls, 1926-27; made second trip to America with family, and studied voice under Professor Minetti, head of Vocal Department of Peabody Conservatory of Music, Baltimore, 1927-28; taught singing in McTyeire School 1928-Jan. 1930, and led the McTyeire Junior Choir to win the first prize in the International Contest of Schubert's songs at the Schubert Festival in Shanghai 1928; head of the vocal department of the National College of Music, Shanghai 1929 to the present; address: National College of Music, 19 Route Pichon, Shanghai.

Mrs. S. M. Woo (Woo-chiu Siokan)
胡周淑安

Dr. L. C. Yen government health official; born at Peking in 1889; son of Yen, Hsiu, Tientsin; received his preliminary education under private tutorship; went to Japan in 1904; received his college and premedical training in Tokyo, where he was graduated from Tokyo Imperial University (Medical Faculty) with M. D. degree 1915; took a postgraduate course in bacteriology and contagious diseases at Government Infection Disease Research Institute (Tokyo), 1915-1917; returned to China in 1917; director of the Government Isolation Hospital, Peking; Professor of Bacteriology and Hygiene, National Medical College, Peking; technical director of National Epidemic Prevention Bureau, Peking; director, department of medical administration, Ministry of Health, Nanking; attended Health Committee meetings, League of Nations, Geneva and Paris; Address; Ministry of Health, Nanking.

L. C. Yen (Yen Chih-Chung)
嚴智鍾

Baen E. Lee, university president; born at Hangchow, Chekiang May 31, 1889; after finishing his studies at the Hangchow Christian College in the winter of 1909, he taught at Shanghai College and various middle schools from 1909-11; employed in Chinese Postal Service from 1911-17; studied at the Comparative Law School of China at Shanghai from 1917-20, during which time he was alsoemployed in the editorial department of the Commercial Press; went to America and attended the University of Chicago for postgraduate work, 1920-21 receiving his M. A. degree in Commerce and administration; studied business administration at New York University and received the degree of M. of business administration, 1921-22, at the same time also taking courses at Columbia University; returned to China in the fall of 1922 and joined the Commercial Press, Shanghai as dean of the correspondence school of business and English

Baen E. Lee (Li Pei-en)
李培恩

editor of the editorial department; remained with the Commercial Press until 1929 and during the period 1922-29, he was at various times, in addition to his regular work, lecturer at the College of Commerce of Southeastern University (now Central University), professor of banking and foreign trade at Chinan Institute at Chenju and director of the department of commerce and professor of accounting at Chihtze University, Shanghai; appointed head of the department of commeree of Shanghai College in 1929 and in the fall of the year, was made president of Hangchow Christian College which position he still holds; he is author of numerous articles in English and Chinese published in magazines and daily papers, and also of the following books, published by the Commercial Press of Shanghai: "Modern Advertising", "Handbook of Commerce", "Salesmanship", "Office Management", "Three Principles—English Reader", etc. all in English, and a few similar works in Chinese; address: Hangchow Christian College, Hangchow.

Liquidating Methodist Imperialism

(Christian Century, Sept. 17)

Commissions representing the Methodist Episcopal church and the Methodist Episcopal church, south. recently took the final steps which brought into being the Methodist church of Mexico. The commissions felt it necessary to fix upon the new church the 25 articles of religion which John Wesley whittled out of the Anglican 39 for the proper restraint of the skittish American Methodists who had just declared their independence of authority exercised from Britain. They also put into the constitution of the Mexican church Mr. Wesley's "General Rules," although prudence forced them, after reading over this document, to insert a notation that "some points do not literally apply today." But the important fact in the whole procedure was, not this attempt to saddle the new ecclesiastical family with these dogmatic and disciplinary heirlooms, but the act by which the Mexican Methodists were set free. Free they now are, an independent Methodist church, and about to hold their own general conference and elect their own bishops. That this is no passing whim on the part of the Methodists of America is shown by the departure of a similar commission for Korea, where the same formation of an independent church is expected to eventuate. These developments mark a highly significant change in the Methodist outlook. Because it is so strong and so tightly organized, the American Methodist church has never been overly interested in the union of its mission branches with other churches on mission fields. Up to a few years ago its openly expressed preference was for the formation of a "worldwide" church, as fully and frankly imperialistic in its organization as that of Rome. The liberation of the churches in Japan, Mexico, Korea, and probably soon in Brazil, is due notice that Methodism is abandoning its hope of a world imperialism. This shift in policy will be hailed with joy by advocates of Christian unity on all mission fields.

Georgian Shoots Ballet Dancer in Leg Out of Revenge

With motives of revenge, partly actuated by jealousy, a Georgian named Shaliko Badridze wounded a 19-year-old Russian ballet dancer, Nadejda Nicolaevna Artova, by shooting her four times, twice in each leg, in the garden in front of 632 Avenue Joffre, Shanghai, on the afternoon of Oct. 20. The assailant, a former cabaret proprietor in Harbin, is now a bodyguard for a wealthy Chinese. Miss Artova is lying in the Blue Hospital in a critical condition. Badridze gave himself up to the French Police, whom he told that he had lived with his victim for several years, but now that he was impoverished she had transferred her affections.

U. S. Navy Day to be Observed October 27

The American Asiatic Fleet has made elaborate preparations to observe Navy Day October 27 in a befitting manner. In Shanghai, Admiral Charles Butler McVay, who arrived here last week on the flagship *Pittsburgh*, (Captain Halsey Powell in command), has issued an invitation to the American community and their friends to visit the vessel during the day. Launch service will be provided between the Customs Jetty and the flagship at frequent intervals. A special invitation has been issued to American School children.

The U. S. S. *Isabel* and the gunboat *Oahu*, also in port, will observe the day, but less elaborately.

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Men and Events

S. Hertzberg, amusement enterprise promoter in Shanghai, has returned from a holiday in the United States.

Dr. N. S. Downs, American practising dentist in Shanghai, departed for Manila end of last week by the s.s. *President Lincoln*.

C. V. Starr, president of the American Asiatic Underwriters, has returned to Shanghai from a business trip to Szechuen province.

Hsu Min-yee, the Chinese Commissioner-General to the Liege Exhibition, was received by Crown Prince Leopold at Brussels, October 17.

Mark Hanna of Paramount Pictures arrived in Shanghai from the United States recently to promote the interests of said organization.

Herbert L. Pratt, chairman of the board of directors of the Standard Oil Co., accompanied by Mrs Pratt, arrived in Shanghai end of last week.

C. I. Barr, representative in China for the Canadian National Railways, is departing shortly on a business trip to the United States and Canada.

J. Fistere, manager of the National Aniline and Chemical Company, has returned to Shanghai from a business trip to the United States.

T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, departed last Tuesday for Canton on a short visit of inspection. He plans to return before the end of the month.

Marjorie Poppel, fiancee of A. E. Richards of the Ford Motor Co., arrived in Shanghai from the United States by the s.s. *President Lincoln* end of last week.

Mrs. Jean Fink and daughter have arrived back in Tientsin from a holiday in the United States, where her husband is connected with Max Brand & Co.

Victor Keen, correspondent in China for the New York *Herald-Tribune*, returned to Shanghai during the week from a trip to North China and Manchuria.

Samuel G. Blythe, chief of the staff of writers of the *Saturday Evening Post*, arrived in Shanghai October 19. Mr. Blythe made a similar visit to China about a decade ago.

Among the 110 contestants in a miniature golf contest played in the Lookout Mountain region of Tennessee recently, for a cash prize of $7,500, was Miss Grace Moy, a Chinese girl, and champion miniature golfer of Brooklyn.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions met in Madison, Wisconsin, October 21, 22 and 23, with workers from all parts of the world in attendance.

Hallett Abend, correspondent in China for the *New York Times*, departed from Shanghai on Oct. 18 for Mukden and after a few days there will proceed to Peiping.

The death occurred in Boston, Mass., September 23 of Richard Guss, eight year old son of Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Guss of the Standard Oil Company, Shanghai. Deceased was born in Shanghai.

Reuel S. Moore, manager of the *United Press* Bureau, at Honolulu for the past two years, is proceeding to Manila to relieve H. R. Elkins, who has been holding a similar position at the latter port.

With the approach of cold weather the Fourth Regiment Church has moved from the Italian Garden, Majestic Hotel, to the Carlton Theatre, where services will be held every Sunday morning at ten o'clock.

Robert Fritscher, at present serving in Constantinople, has been nominated as Czecho-Slovakian Minister to China. He will be the first diplomat of German extraction to represent Czecho-Slovakia abroad.

A bronze statue of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang is planned by the North Eastern authorities to be erected in Mukden in memory of his donation of $2,500,000 to the University.

Miss Elizabeth Powell, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Powell of Kansas City, Mo., and Lieutenant John Joseph Morony, of the U. S. S. *Tulsa*, were married in Tientsin October 15. Miss Powell had been connected with Frazar Fed. Inc.

A meeting of the Discussion Group of the American University Club will be held at the American Club on Monday, October 27, at which Prof. G. F. Remer will open a discussion on "Foreign Commercial and Industrial Investment in China". Dinner will be served at 7.30.

A Washington dispatch states that Dr. C. C. Wu, Chinese Minister to Washington, is considering a return to China in November in order to attend the central meeting of the Kuomintang, Dr. Wu was due in Washinington from Geneva during this week.

Miss Li Siu-pao, a student of Van Cho School for Girls, was drowned in a water tank on the Shanghai Waterworks Company premises in Yangtszepoo end of last week. The mishap occurred while she, in company with a number of her classmates and several teachers, was inspecting the waterworks.

Mrs. Charles L. Boynton was scheduled to sail for Los Angeles, on the *President Taft*, Friday, October 24, the continued serious illness of her father being responsible for her departure. Mr. Boynton, who is secretary of the National Christian Council, expects to leave for a short furlough in May.

Lieutenant Harold Bromley, after failing twice in his attempts to take off on a trans-Pacific flight from Japan to Tacoma on his plane the "City of Tacoma" sailed from Yokohama October 21 on board the s. s. *President Jefferson* for home. His mechanic remained in Japan owing to illness.

Torikichi Obata, whose appointment as Minister to China last year, was opposed by the National Government, has been appointed Japanese Ambassador to Germany. Obata while a member of the Japanese Legation staff in Peiping several years ago aroused the antagonism of the Chinese due to his arbitrary manner.

Mei Lan-fang, the famous Chinese actor, has consented to give three charity performances in Tientsin in the near future to raise funds to aid the victims of the recent floods in North China. General Chang Ching-huei, the chief civil administrator of Harbin, has given $60,000 worth of food and clothing to the victims of the floods.

Forty Chinese boat people are missing and are believed to have been either burned to death or drowned, as the result of a fire which broke out in a floating restaurant on the riverside at Wuchow, South China October 19. The fire spread rapidly to other craft. Thirty junks were destroyed in the conflagration.

E. E. White, formerly on the staff of the National City Bank, Shanghai, arrived in Shanghai, on the s. s. *President Cleveland* October 21, accompanied by Mrs. White, enroute to Manila. Mr. White has been assigned to the branch of the National City bank in Manila. Mr. and Mrs White have returned from their wedding trip spent in Europe and the United States.

The Fox Film Products Company, which recently entered the film industry of Japan through the purchase of about Yen 1,000,000 of shares in the Shochiku Film Production during the week announced its first venture into Japanese talkies. Its first experiment will be with "Daibosatsu Pass," a popular historical novel written by Kaizan Nakazato, which is one of the best sellers in Japan.

A recent *Trans-Ocean* message from Paris states that the Russian emigres in that city have decided to forget all differences existing among their various groups and cliques and to establish a united front. A new bloc for "preparing a national revolution" is to be formed shortly by an amalgamation of all the Russian anti-Soviet organizations throughout the world. Detailed plans are to be worked out shortly.

A recent telegram from Athens announced that D. Kypreos has been appointed consul general for Greece in Shanghai. Mr. Kypreos comes from Belgrade where he served as first secretary at the Greek legation. The new consul general, who will be the first official repesentative of Greece in China, is stated to have had a very distinguished career in the diplomatic service of his country, and is expected to arrive here during the present year.

Tsang Tai-lei, the promoter of the Emporium of Chinese Products, which has been occupying the premises formerly used as the Town Hall in Shanghai, having failed to comply with the licensing requirements of the Municipal Council, said body at its meeting October 15 decided to instruct the Police Department to close the building forthwith, its reopening being contingent upon the Departmental licensing requirements being fulfilled.

Ryutaro Nagai, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Tokyo Government, during a visit to Nanking end of last week called on Hu Han-min, C. T. Wang, T. V. Soong, Sun Fo and other National Government leaders. He was also entertained at a tea party held at the private residence of the Chief Executive. Speeches were exchanged between Mr. Nagai and General Chiang Kai-shek emphasizing the necessity of maintaining friendly relations between Japan and China.

A nine-year-old lad, Vladimir Lookomsky, son of a Russian widow in Shanghai, in company with two other

Shanghai lads, started out in a sampan for Tsingtao August 30. The sampan met with a mishap. The other two returned to Shanghai several days later reporting that Vladimir had been drowned. By little short of a miracle he was saved from a watery grave and in the meantime had been sharing his lot, under rather precarious circumstances with some Chinese fishermen, in a village in the Yangtsze estuary. A Chinese boatman brought him back to Shanghai end of last week, dressed in ragged Chinese clothes. He rejoined his mother at 319 Rue Cardinal Mercier.

Sino-Russian Conference Is Again Deadlocked?

Reports which appeared in the Chinese newspapers this week indicated that the Sino-Russian conference in Moscow is again deadlocked. Both the *Shun Pao* and *Sin Wan Pao* published dispatches from Nanking stating that the Chinese delegate Moh Teh-hui had repudiated the declaration of Karakhan, the chief Russian delegate, that the so-called Habarovsk Protocol would constitute the basis of the forthcoming negotiations. The Chinese newspapers also claimed that all dispatches and messages sent to China by the Chinese delegation had been held up by the Soviet censors. The *Shun Pao* published a dispatch from Harbin, dated Oct. 10 which stated that the Moscow negotiations which had opened on Oct. 10, had immediately been suspended owing to Karakhan's insistence upon the Habarovsk Protocol (see *The Review* for Oct. 18,) serving as a basis for the negotiations. It was also claimed that the Soviet Government had sent a strong note to Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, head of the Mukden Government, demanding the immediate disarming and dissolution of the so-called White Russian bands in Manchuria; the restoration of the telephone service along the Chinese Eastern Railway to Soviet control; the right of the Soviet to station garrisons along the railway and other matters. Mo Teh-hui, chief Chinese delegate, was reported to have wired Nanking and Mukden for new instructions.

The Japanese *Rengo* service on Oct. 20 in a message from Tokyo stated that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang had agreed to take action regarding the alleged White Russian bands in Manchuria. The Soviet authorities claimed that certain White Russian interests had been distributing literature among the Soviet employes of the C. E. R. urging them to strike.

The *Sin Wan Pao* on Oct. 20 published an editorial under the heading, "The Trickish, Knavish Soviet," stating the possibility that the Moscow conference may never be concluded as the Soviet Government is not sincere and is merely dilly-dallying with the Chinese delegates. The whole trouble is the Soviet insistence upon the Habarovsk Protocol as a basis for the negotiations, something which China never can agree to.

A *Rengo* dispatch from Harbin October 14 stated that the consuls of America, Britain, France, Japan and other countries entertained M. Melnikov the Soviet Consul-General, M. Rudy, Manager of the Chinese Eastern Railway and about twenty other high Soviet officials at a dinner at which a free and frank exchange of views is said to have been taken place. Foreign circles in Harbin are of the opinion that a solution of the C. E. R. dispute may be reached both by Soviet Russia and China of their own accord and that the consular body will not intervene even if Soviet Russia makes demands on China apart from the railway question. It is pointed out, however, that if the present Sino-Soviet negotiations should result in jeopardising the security of foreign lives and affecting other nationals' vested interests in the C. E. R., America, England, France and Japan would be unable to remain silent and it is believed that an intimation to this effect was conveyed to the Russians at the dinner above referred to.

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

Island Rhapsody

The Last Paradise, by Hickman Powell. Drawings by Alexander King and Photographs by Andre Roosevelt. 292 pp. Jonathan Cape and Harrison Smith, New York.

Mr. Powell deplored what he calls *Things:* Fords, Cadillacs, vacuum sweepers, radios, shirts and the *Saturday Evening Post.* Tired of our gray-eyed civilization, he left New York seeking something unpolluted by the industrialism which those *Things* represent. And, unlike so many others who have searched for beauty in far places, he found it, "out in the Dutch Indies, a week east of Singapore, a night east of Java, and just south of the equator." The Elysium he "discovered" was the island of Bali, and after six months of living there, he wrote of it in lyric prose, *The Last Paradise.*

Mr. Powell's is the first book in English about Bali, although Cook's, Frank's, and other enterprising scenery salesmen have been trying to boom it for years. Much has appeared about it in other languages. The Germans and the Dutch have made their literary contributions in the last three centuries, but before them Bali was known to the Chinese, who began trading with the Javanese during the T'ang Dynasty. An alchemist induced one of the T'ang emperors to send an expedition to the south seas in search of the elixir of life, which was fabled to pour in a gem-like stream from an ever-flowing fountain on one of the islands now in the Dutch Indies group. Four centuries later, when Ogatai Khan ruled Cathay, an Imperial Commisioner, probably one of General Bayan's subalterns, was sent to visit Java, Sumatra, Bali, and other tributary island kingdoms of the Yuan Dynasty. His favorable report to the emperor resulted in the earliest Chinese emigration to the "Indian islands."

Mr. Powell is much absorbed with telling the details of days lived by his friends Kumis, Ida Bagus Gideh, Sayu, Renang, Minas, the *janger* girls and occasional Dutchmen. All of it makes interesting reading. What is astonishing is that it all sounds credible. The author has not followed the standards set by these successful travel writers whose books merely dramatize themselves in a series of thrilling and improbable adventures. Mr. Powell is not the hero of this book; he is merely the story-teller. This is good. We are surfeited with tales of defenseless white men being seduced by gold-skinned southern virgins, and we had feared there was more of this in *The Last Paradise.* There isn't. If Mr. Powell had any affairs in Bali, he had the good sense to keep them to himself.

He writes with an intelligent understanding rare among occidental observers in the orient. He has the spirit of an artist. His words carry with them the conviction of deep feeling and aesthetic perception His treatments of Balinese music, sculpture, painting, dancing and religion are accomplished with a fine sense of strange beauty and possess the diffused and illusionary connotations inherent in the very mysticism of which he writes. Consider, for instance, this impression of a religious festival on the island:

"Under a grass-roofed shed the gong of Bedulu is playing. I drink the sound. It pours like drops of crystal patterned in a cloth of beads. Men play as though entranced, their fingers flying in complex variation on a four-bar theme. Vacantly openmouthed their faces hang, but this no longer is a mystery. Now I know this music. Now it is a part of me. Now always I shall hunger for it. These are not men just playing bells. They are a single organism, merged in something greater than themselves. They are not here. They are somewhere else, somewhere beyond all human qualities, beyond desire, love hope, hatred, passion, beyond all emotion in some vast unhinted Nirvana of sound where all reality is the singing of the spheres.

Mr. Powell finds frequent occasions for such tran sports of ecstasy in dealing with Balinese art, and although his comparisons are sometimes a little embarrassing and grotesque, they are generally word-rich with good metaphor and lively enthusiasm. His experience which Balinese music is rather intriguing, his descriptions of the emotions it warms in himself realistic and well done. The sweet tone-color of the Indian *gamelan* has seldom produced such appreciation from westerners as it has in this author.

Altogether, he has told a charming story of an idyllic, ancient island. where peasants still own the land they till, where crops are plentiful and no man starves, where the tentacles of complex western life have not yet secured a hold, where communal wealth and leisure, animated by a rich spirituality of the race, enable lazy, smiling brown men and women to enact a poetic drama of life as it ought to be.

E. S.

Chinese Melodies in an English Translation

Songs of Cathay, by T. Z. Koo: Kelly and Walsh, Ltd.; Association Press and Kwang Hsueh Publishing Co., Shanghai.

Chinese melodies are more and more coming to be appreciated in the West as a real contribution to musical material. But anyone who has tried transcribing these melodies in Western notation knows it to be a truly difficult task. Even the same singer when pressed to repeat will vary a given tune, thus adding gratuituously to the already existing difficulty of moulding Chinese intervals into our well-tempered scale.

Thus it is an occasion for applause as well as thanks when Dr. T. Z. Koo compiles some 25 Chinese tunes and by publishing them in foreign notation places them within easy reach. This much Dr. Koo did for us some years ago. Now, however, with the able assistance of Clara Candlin Young, he has brought out an edition with English translations of the original words. Mrs. Young has done well a difficult piece of work. Although it is often impossible to fit the accent of the English words perfectly with the rhythm of the Chinese, this has actually been accomplished in some cases, notably in the Confucian chants. And everywhere there is poetic quality in the English version — a sympathetic rendering of the spirit of the original. "Love's Lament in Mid-Autumn" may be cited as particularly appealing.

Whether the use of harmonized accompaniments is a help or hindrance to an understanding of this music may be a matter of taste. There can, however, be no question that the presence of these English words will be of great assistance to foreigners in grasping the significance of these songs. A thoughtful reading will show that each song has real "atmosphere". And it is interesting to note the poignancy of the love songs, of which there are several, contrary to certain theories commonly held concerning the absence of romantic attachments in this country. The songs cover a wide range of emotion, including religion, patriotism, pathos, and humor. "Songs of Cathay" is a book worthy of thoughtful perusal and re-reading.

K. S. W.

Love Story of Scotland

Gallows Orchard, by Claire Spencer—Jonathan Cape. Harrison Smith, New York.—1930.

This is the story of a woman living in a small village in Scotland not far from Edinburgh. While in the village, she is not of it; for she thinks and acts on her own initiative. Holding herself apart, she is in turn looked upon with suspicion by her neighbors.

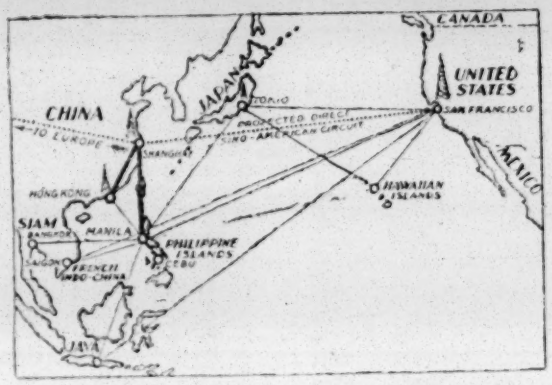
What goes to make up the life of Effie Gallows in the bleak, gray house where she lived alone following her father's death, is told by a man who loves her. His interpretation of her is candid but sympathetic for he too rebels inwardly against the village pattern, although conforming outwardly.

Effie marries one of the village men that her child might have a father but he is murdered shortly afterward during a brawl at the community fair. Before the birth of her child she marries the narrator of the tale. However, even his love for her and the love of her minister can not protect her from the hatred of the village which grows under the influence of the mother of her first husband.

Effie's lover returns to her and she learns he is the murderer of her husband. When an innocent man is imprisoned she offered to disclose the name of the guilty one at a regular court session. Both she and the innocent victim are held. She contrives to get assistance to the prisoner and he escapes during the night. Effie, however, is brought to trial. Since the prisoner has escaped she feels no longer bound to disclose the murderer and refuses. Altho' twice released by the magistrate, the exposure she had undergone during these days and the cruelty of the village people, bring the tragedy to a close in her death.

There is beauty in this tale and the stark truth of it. The author shows understanding of the characters and the situation, the delineation of the fair being especially interpretative. There is a definite style in the writing and as this is Miss Spencer's first book it holds promise for the future.

RADIO WAITS TO SERVE CHINA



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Recent Pamphlets Received

The China Law Journal is the name of a new magazine in Shanghai, the first number being published September 27. H. Benson-Currie, who has frequently been a contributor to *The Review*, is the editor and publisher.

Foreign Affairs for October covers a made range of subjets, including India, the U. S. Tariff, Russia, Germany and Japan. The principal contributors are: The Marquess of Zetland, Percy W. Bidwell, Paul Scheffer, Sir Arthur Salter, Paul Hymans, C. J. Frederich and Herbert M. Bratter.

The *Information Service* of the Foreign Policy Association for September 17 has as its principal theme the Briand Project for a European Union, and a discussion of the replies thereto made by 26 governments.

Industrial Detroit is the name of a 112-page brochure compiled by A. M. Smith and issued in the series of *Detroit News* Reprints. Detroit is, of coursse, the world's premier automobile city, but its industries cover a wide range in many other directions.

The October number of *The National Geographic Magazine* contains as the leading article a description of the Minya Konka mountains on the China-Tibetan border by Joseph F. Rock, American explorer and leader of the National Geographic Society's expedition into Yunnan and Szechuen provinces. The article contains 24 natural-color photographs of this little known section of Central Asia. According to Mr. Rock the Minya Konka mountain, from which the entire range takes its name, is 25,600 feet in height. The article also contains a unmber of pictures of Tatsienlu and other little-known cities of the Tibetan border.

Grand Theater Settles Harold Lloyd Imbroglio

The Grand Theater, Shanghai, which, although it is incorporated under American laws is largely financed by Chinese capital, has contributed $5,000 as a solatium to the district Kuomintang for offending Chinese pride by screening the Harold Lloyd "Welcome Danger" comedy several months ago, and is now again permitted to advertise in the Chinese newspapers, according to the *China Times*. The money is to be donated to the Chun Yee Middle School, an institution established by the Kuomintang, and will be used for the construction of a new school building.

Filipinos Ask That a Native Be Appointed Vice-Governor

As an aftermath of the resignation of Nicholas Roosevelt as vice-governor of the Philippine Islands, a movement is now on foot among the Filipinos to request the president of the United States to appoint a Filipino as vice-governor.

A measure to this effect has been introduced in the Filipino House of Representatives by Rep. Perez of Pangasinan. The petition embodied in the concurrent resolution is worded as follows: "A new vice governor-general of the Philippines will soon be appointed and it is the sense of both houses of this Legislature that we should, and we hereby do, petition the President of the United States to appoint a citizen of the Philippine Islands as vice-governor of said Islands. The petition is natural and legitimate as it is founded on the purpose and spirit of the Jones Law. We firmly believe that such an appointment is for the best interests of both the people of the Philippine Islands and of the United States."

Chinese Determined to Abolish Archaic Cable Contracts

The Ministry of Communications recently announced from Nanking that the Great Northern, Eastern and Commercial Pacific cable companies have so far "purposely" failed to appear at scheduled conferences for the continuation of negotiations for the revision of the existing cable agreements. As there are only two more months available for discussion the Ministry has deemed it expedient to urge the representatives of the cable companies to immediately attend at conferences, failing which the Ministry threatens to take unilateral action to cancel the agreements—and in such case it will not assume any responsibility for the consequences.

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market: Weak Business Done 2,431,S00

October 22.

1929-1930 High	1929-1930 Low	STOCK	Oct. 20	Oct. 21
37⅜	20	Adams Express	21¼	20¾
156½	108¼	American Can	116¾	112⅝
101¾	37	American &ForeignPower	41	37¾
100⅞	32	American Rolling Mill ..	38½	36⅜
79½	51⅛	American Smelting	52¼	53
274¼	195¾	American Tel. & Tel. ..	198⅞	195¾
129⅞	109⅞	American Tobacco "B" ..	114	111¾
124⅞	74⅛	American Water Works ..	75½	72¼
81½	35⅛	Anaconda Copper	35⅛	34⅛
53⅜	23⅝	Atlantic Refining	23½	22⅛
122⅜	81	Baltimore & Ohio	82½	80⅝
110¼	71½	Bethlehem Steel	74	72⅝
50½	17	Borg Warner	17⅜	17½
33⅜	10	Calumet & Helca	9⅝	9⅛
226¾	165¾	Canadian Pacific Railway	New34	42½
362¾	118¼	Chrysler, ...	125⅛	121½
125⅛	74	Chicago Rock Island	73	72⅞
43	16¾	Chrysler	17½	17
44¼	23⅝	Cities Service, Common ..	24⅝	24
87	44⅛	Columbia Gas & Electric ..	45⅝	43¼
37⅜	11	Columbia Graphaphone ..	12¼	11½
20¼	10¼	CommonwealthSouthern ..	10¼	10
6¼	2½	„ „ war.	2½	2⅝
136⅞	92⅝	Consolidated Gas. of N. Y.	96	94⅜
30½	13⅛	Continental Oil	13	12½
14⅞	4⅜	Curtiss Wright Common ..	4¼	4¼
145¼	91¾	Du Pont de Nemours	96½	94¼
253¼	175¾	Eastman Kodak	191	185½
117⅜	51⅝	Electric Bond & Share ..	53⅜	51⅛
63¾	34	Eire Railway	35½	35
34⅝	11	Fokker Aeroplane	Unq.	9
57⅜	16⅛	Fox Film "A"	38	37
95⅜	50¾	General Electric	53⅞	51
61¼	46⅛	General Food	50½	49¾
54¼	33½	General Motors	35	34¼
106⅞	59	General Railway Signal ..	60	60½
47⅞	31½	Gold Dust	33⅛	31¾
58	16	Goodrich Rubber	16	15⅝
96⅞	39⅝	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	40¾	37¼
59⅞	12⅞	Granby	13¾	13½
109	70	Hershey Chocolate	81	79⅛
75⅜	53¾	International Cement ..	57	58
14½	3⅛	International Combu. Eng.	3⅜	3¼
115¾	53¾	International Harvester ..	63½	59⅜
44⅜	16⅝	International Nickel	18¼	17¼
77⅜	25½	International Tel. & Tel. ..	29½	28⅞
148⅜	66⅜	Johns Manville	71	68⅛
63¾	26⅛	Kemecott Copper	26⅛	25¼
35⅜	24⅝	Kreuger & Toll	25⅝	24¾
48⅛	21	Kroger Grocery	23¾	23
114⅜	85	Liggett & Myers, "B" ..	87½	86⅞
95¾	42⅛	Lowes: Inc	57⅛	54½
28⅛	14½	Lorillard (P) Co. com- ..	15⅝	15
44⅞	15	Ludlum Steel	15½	15
49⅞	22½	Montgomery Ward	24⅞	23⅜
32	9½	Nevada Consolidated Cop.	10	9¾
192¾	135½	New York Central	137	135⅝
107⅛	64	Pacific Lighting	66	65
23⅜	9¾	Packard Motor Car	9¾	9⅝
77¼	47½	Paramount—Publix Corp	50	47⅛
85⅝	65¼	Pennsylvania Railroad ..	66½	65⅞
16½	8¼	Pennroad Corporation ..	8½	8⅛
44¾	21	Philips Petroleum	22½	21¼
123¾	80¾	Public Service of N. Jersey	84⅛	80½
69⅜	20⅞	Radio Corporation	23½	21½
50	19	Radio-Keith Orpheum ..	22	20¼
58⅝	44⅛	Reynolds Tobacco "B" ..	45⅛	44½
100⅝	49½	Sears Roebuck	52⅛	50
25⅛	10	Shell Union	10½	10
94⅛	15⅛	Simmons Company	16½	15⅞
72	48⅛	SouthernCaliforniaEdison	48⅞	48⅛
129	74	Standard Gas & Electric ..	77	72⅛
84⅞	54⅝	Standard Oil of N. Jersey	56⅛	53⅝
40⅜	26⅜	Standard Oil of New York	26¼	26
60½	42½	Texas Corporation	43	40
67⅜	48⅛	Texas Gulf Sulphur	51½	51¾
89¼	50¼	Timken Roller Bearing ..	51¾	50½
47⅜	17⅛	Trans America	17½	17⅜
106⅜	60	Union Carbide & Carbon	63¾	60⅝
242¾	192¼	Union Pacific Railway ..	207⅝	194
99	32½	United Aircraft & Transp't	36⅛	33⅞
49⅜	28⅝	United Gas & Improvement	29⅞	28⅞
35	12	U.S. Rubber	12	12
198¾	145⅜	U.S. Steel	149¼	145½
143¼	47¼	Vanadium	51⅞	48⅞
80¼	17⅛	Warner Bros. Pictures ..	21⅝	20¼
201	106¾	Westinghouse E. & M. ..	112¾	106
72⅜	51⅝	Woolworth	63⅝	61⅛
		Call Money	2%	2%

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Diplomats Pay Respects to Late President Tan Yen-kai

Among the members of the diplomatic circle who attended at the Temple of Revolutionary Martyrs at Nanking, October20, and paid their respects to the remains of the late President Tan Yen-kai, were: M.R. Silvercruys, Counsellor of Legation, on behalf of the Belgian Minister; Mr. Wahamaki, representative for Finland; M. Blandeau, Consul at Nanking, on behalf of the French Minister; Dr. H. Bidder, on behalf of the German Minister; E. B. Ingram, Counsellor of Legation, and W. M. Hewlett, Consul-General at Nanking, on behalf of the British Minister; M. Shigemitsu, Japanese Charge d'Affaires; M. Weydenthal, Polish representative; M. Fuad Bey, Turkish Charge d'Affaires; W. D. Adams, Consul at Nanking, on behalf of the American Minister.

Great Britain and America Both Protest Against Bandit Outrages

In connection with the protest which is being made by Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister, concerning the brutal murder of Miss Edith Nettleton and Miss Elcanor Harrison, in North Fukien, *Reuter* learns that a summary of the Note has been telegraphed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. C. T. Wang, and that the Chinese text has also been despatched. The American Legation also, on learning of the capture by bandits in North Honan of the American missionary, Bert. N Nelson, immediately wired to the Foreign Minister, Dr. C. T. Wang, requesting the National Government to take immediate steps to secure his release. In reply the Chinese Government informed the American Legation that it had already heard of the capture of Mr. Nelson and had instructed the local authorities in Honan to do their utmost to obtain his release. The National Government added that General Ho Ying-ching, the Minister of War, had wired them from Hankow stating that he had issued instructions to the National troops at Sinyangchow and Loshan to round up the Reds and free Mr. Nelson.

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From the Chinese Press

News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent) Kou Min (Nanking official) and from translation of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press.

Wednesday, October 15.—Kiangsu Postal Administration decides to destroy any lottery tickets found in the mails —Forthcoming plenary session of C. E. C. to decide upon future status of China Merchants S. N. C.—Crown Prince of Siam visits Hangchow.—Chen Cheng, after crossing Yellow River, clashes with Kuominchun rebel units under Sun Lien-chung.—Chiang Kai-shek is entertained by military leaders at dinner in Nanking.

Thursday, October 16.—Letter written by Lenox Simpson is made public in which he makes offer of revenue to Chang Hsueh-liang in case his appointment as Commissioner of Customs at Tientsin is confirmed.—1400 Kuominchun officers, who recently surrendered at Chengchow and Kaifeng, are transported from Hankow to Nanking by steamer.

Friday, October 17.—Minister of Communications takes steps to take over telephones installed beyond Settlement limits by Shanghai Telephone Co.—Immigration of inhabitants from Outer to Inner Mongolia continues, due to sufferings caused through Soviet activities.—Chang Chun arrives in Nanking after successful mission to Shenyang.—Kiangsi authorities take stern measures against Communists.

Saturday, October 18.—Executive Yuan insists that municipalities must pay for electricity used the same as private individuals.—Kiangsu province to spend $120,000 in improvement of Grand Canal.—China National Aviation Corporation to be exempted from payment of company registration fees.—Government forces occupy Liangpao east of Tungkwan.

Sunday, October 19.—Memorial service for late Tan Yen-kai held at Nanking.—Money appropriated for etsbalishing oceanograph bureau at Tsingtao.—Haiho conservancy work to be resumed now that civil war in neighborhood has come to an end.—Movement to demobilize and disband gains momentum in government circles throughout the country.

Tuesday, October 21.—Judicial Yuan confirms that foreign corporations not registered according tho Chinese law will not be allowed to sue in Chinese courts.—Regulations formulated for registration of vessels plying inland waters.—Chiang Kai-shek plans trip to Fenghua in Chekiang.—Chiang Kai-shek in scathing denunciation criticizes action of many Kuomintang leaders in overstepping authority and making Party unpopular.

Monday, October 20.—Members of Kuomintang who are expelled are deemed to have been deprived of their civic rights.—Five planes are designated for operation of service between Canton, Wuchow, Swatow and Hainan.—Red and White "Spear" Societies are banned.—Fighting contuinues in Tungkwan vicinity between Government forces under Yang Fu-cheng and the Kuominchun rebels.—Chang Hsueh-liang decides to dispatch additional troops within the Great Wall so as to maintain peace in Hopei.—Gen. Ho Chen-chun continues activities against bandits in Hupeh, Hunan and Kiangsi.

Singapore Base May Become a Reality

The conservative London *Morning Post* in a recent issue stated that a report is current in quarters closely associated with the Imperial Conference that the Committee on the Singapore Base has decided to recommend that the scheme should be proceeded with.

The *News-Chronicle* also stated it is practically certain that it will be decided to complete the Base. The committee discussing the future of the Singapore Base has at its head the Premier, Ramsay MacDonald.

Japan Extends Copper Exports to Europe

The export of copper slabs and wires produced in Japan has greatly increased of late and strenuous efforts for the export of same have been made by such large Japanese firms as Mitsubishi and Furukawa. *Rengo* states that hitherto copper products had been mostly exported from Japan to China markets, but lately an export trade to European markets has been developed. As a result the stock of copper goods in Japan, which previously amounted to some 40,000 tons, has been decreased to some 15,000 tons.

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Through tickets are issued and passengers' baggage registered through between the important stations on the Peiping-Liaoning Railway and the South Manchuria, Chosen (Korean) and Imperial Japanese Government Railways. At Peiping connections can be made with the Peiping-Hankow Railway and with the Peiping Suiyuan Railway, and at Tientsin connections can be made with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, for Tsinanfu, Nanking and Shanghai.

For information as to rates, schedules, accommodations, etc. apply to any Tourist Bureau, or communicate directly with the Traffic Manager

Peiping-Liaoning Railway

Head Office

TIENTSIN

An Advertisement of the Chinese Government Railways

No. 2

The CHINESE NATION

PARTIAL CONTENTS OF VOL. I, No. 19

October 22, 1930

The Sino-Soviet Conference

The Legation Quarter at Peiping

JAPANESE AND PUBLIC GAMBLING

The Singapore Naval Base

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1c Kiukiang Road, Third Floor, Shanghai

The Chinese Linotype

(A Parable from the Christian Century for Sept. 3)

I have a friend who is an Inventor. And he inventeth Linotype Improvements. And when Turkey doth adopt a New Alphabet, the agents of the Linotype are on the ground early to show how already the Linotype hath adjusted its Keyboard to their new system; and it hath been my friend who did the adjustment.

And I said unto him, I have a sort of suspicion that thou wilt wait for a while before the Chinese are ready for thy Machine.

And he said, Not so long. Already we have made some successful experiments with the Chinese language.

And I said, I have been in a Chinese Printing Office in Shanghai, and, believe me, the compositor got his exercise. For his type-case was distributed over something like a Ten Acre lot.

And he said, Not quite so bad as that, but he certainly doth not sit down and let the type walk to him.

And I said, I and Benjamin Franklin and other men learned to set type in our youth, and it hath been to me a Useful Art; and it was no small trick to learn the case in those days; but the Chinese have a system that maketh ours even as the old typesetting was done look like a kindergarten lesson.

And he said, We are in process of Simplification; and while it still is a vast strain on the Linotype, we are confident it shall yet be done. But we must reduce the number of Characters.

And I said, That would appear to me to be a Large Contract.

And he said, They have some rather simple characters when one cometh to know what they mean. Dost thou know Hebrew?

And I said, I once knew a little and of the little that I knew I still remember a part.

And he said, What is the first Letter, and what doth it signify?

And I said, the first letter is Aleph, and it signifieth an Ox. And the second is Beth and it signifieth an House. And if thou wilt know the others, there is the One Hundred and Nineteenth Psalm.

And he said, Thou hast answered wisely, and I will forbear to ask thee questions beyond thy knowledge. But thou knowest doubtless that these forms that now are letters were once pictures, and even as they are modified for more rapid writing, they retain some resemblance of what they once were.

And I said, That also I know; and thou dost not need to be too careful of the limits of my knowledge; I know several things more.

And he said, Dost thou know what the Chinese character for the word Home doth portray?

And I said, I do not.

And he said, When the Chinese wish to write the word Home, they make a character whose basic idea is a Roof with a Woman under it.

And I said, That is not so bad an idea.

And he said, And peradventure thou dost find a Chinese sign composed of a Roof with Two Women under it; dost thou know what that doth signify?

And I said, I am a little rusty on my Chinese; what doth it signify when there is a Roof and Two Women under it?

And he said, The character which displayeth a Roof with Two Women under it is the Chinese symbol for War.

And I meditated, and I said, The Chinese appear to be a rather intelligent people.

New American Consulate Specifications Expected By November 1

Officials of the State Deoartment announced in Washington, October, 18 that complete specifications for the American Consulate buildings at Shanghai are expected to be ready to offer to bidders on November 1. The contract is to be awarded one month later, it was stated. Because of President Hoover's emergency public building program designed to further prosperity and relieve unemployment the architect had been delayed in reparing the specifications, officials explained.

Communists in Kiangsi Demand Ten Million Dollars Ransom for Captured Missionaries

A gang of Communist bandits at Kianfu, Kiangsi, according to a *Reuter* telegram from Peking, October 22, has made the biggest haul of foreigners since the notorious Lincheng outrage in May, 1929. The first news was contained in a telegram received at Peiping by the Apostolic Delegation stating that the Roman Catholic bishop, the Rt. Rev. C. Magnani, six priests and ten sisters were recently carried off by bandits from Kian, on the Kan River, Kiangsi about 115 miles south of the provincial capital Nanchang.

Bishop Magnani and the priest who were released in order to make arrangements for the payment of a ransom have in the meantime arrived at Kiukiang via Changsha. The bandits are demanding a ransom of $10,000,000 for the release of four foreign priests and five foreign and Chinese Sisters of Charity.

Later reports were that Father H. Von Arx had been killed in addition to the two Chinese Fathers who had been reported killed previously.

The captives include Father F. Thieffry (French), and Fathers Ed. Barbato, A. Capozzi and Perino (Italian), Six Sisters are stated to be prisoners: four French, one Italian and one Filipino, but as the Communists are demanding ransom for five foreign Sisters instead of six, it is possible that one of the foreign Sisters may have been taken for a Chinese by the bandits.

The American Consul at Hankow is making representations to the Authorities to obtain the release of the Filipino Sister.

Bishop Magnani and the priest, who brought the letter with the terms demanded by the Reds, state that there was considerable looting at Kiangfu on Oct. 14 but no considerable destruction of property.

After leaving Kiangsu and on their way to Kiukiang via Changsha, Bishop Magnani and his companion were arrested several times by bands of Communists, but were allowed to proceed on producing the papers that had been given them by the Communist leaders, thus showing that there is close co-operation between the different Red armies.

Millions Without Employment in the U. S. A.

Recent telegrams from the United States indicate that a serious condition exists as regards unemployment. Similar conditions exist in Germany and England, but not in France. In Russia also there is apparently very little unemployment, the State compelling the masses to work under conditions little short of slavery.

A telegram from San Francisco, October 22, stated that as a result of the severe unemployment in the United States (which official circles admit reaches a total of 3,500,000, though some official observers place the figure at 5,000,000) unprecedented numbers of aliens are giving themselves up for deportation. The American authorities are unable to handle the rush and, owing to lack of funds, the Immigration Department is sending only the most undesirable foreigners out of the country.

A telegram from Port Arthur, Ontario, (Canada) states the handful of mounted police stationed in that vicinity have summoned reinforcements to cope with the tense situation arising from the unemployment prevailing here. The situation came to a head October 21 when Communists stirred up the passions of those without work and, with a body of unemployed men, attacked the Chief of Police and sergeant and released a prisoner whom they were keeping in prison.

Meetings were held at which the jobless men demanded employment or relief grants, threatening otherwise to loot the shops.

A telegram from Washington states that in view of all indications that a hard winter is ahead, the U. S. Government is giving serious attention to the plight of the unemployed and will ask Congress to permit public works to be provided for a period of years.

Col. Arthur Woods will handle the problen throughout the winter on behalf of the newly-organized Cabinet Committee on Unemployment.

Col. Patrick J. Hurley, Secetary of War, has announced that the War Department is prepared to institute a program of three working days a week on flood control projects, if such a course is found necessary in order to provide more employment.

中國評論週報

The

China Critic

Contents of Vol. III No. 43

Editorial Paragraphs:

Foreign Victims of Extrality
The Wisdom of Conferring Honorary Degrees
From Family to State
New Women

EDITORIALS:

The Thirteen-Month Calendar
Indemnity Funds and Hongkong University

Special Articles:

From Family to State By Yung-Chi Hoe
Whither Are Our Schools Bound? By Sun Chih-hsiang
Where Is China's Sense of Humor? By Kwei Chung-shu

THE LITTLE CRITIC
FACTS AND FIGURES
CHIEF EVENTS OF THE WEEK
FROM THE FOREIGN PRESS
PRESS COMMENT

BOOK REVIEWS:

Florence: Birth Control on Trial

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Woman Defendant Fails to Appear in U. S. Court—Bail Forfeited

Mrs. Frances Jeanne Anderson, against whom charges of assault had been brought by Mrs. Elsie Baruksen, failed to appear for a continuation of the examination of the hearing before U. S. Commissioner Krisel, October 22, and as a result her bail of G. $100 was forfeited. District Attorney Sellett intimated that he had other charges to bring against defendant, but as she had failed to appear it would serve no purpose to proceed at the moment. In the meantime two civil judgments against Mrs. Anderson for a total of some three thousand dollars were given against her by default. One of the claimants was the Shanghai Finance Co. who had advanced money on furniture which she had bought from F. de Jong, but had uot paid for.

Tourist Ship "Malolo" Calls at Shanghai

The Matson liner *Malolo*, with upwards of 200 tourists on board, arrived in Shanghai October 22 in the course of a 24000-mile tour of the Orient. From here the ship proceeds south. Louis D. Stone, special travel representative of the American Express Co., is in charge of the tour. The Dollar Company is acting as the agents in the various ports called at.

National City Co. Gold Bond Quotations Received From Head Office

October 16, 1930.

SECURITY	RATE & DATE DUE	Price	Approx Yield%
The National City Bank of New York	Stock	130	—
Argentine Government	6 % May 1, 1960	89⅞	6.80
U. S. of Brazil	6½% Oct. 15, 1957	55	—
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6½% July 1, 1944	84	8.47
Republic of Costa Rica (Pac. Rwy.)	7½ Sept. 1, 1949	80	9.85
German Central Bank for Agriculture.. ..	6 % Oct. 15, 1960	73	8.50
Kingdom of Italy.. ..	7 % Dec. 1, 1951	94	7.58
Japanese Government	6½% Feb. 1, 1954	104	6.18
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd., Conv.	6 % July 1, 1954	65	9.82
National Hotel of Cuba, Income Debs.	6 % Sept. 1, 1959	80	7.74
Norwegian Hydro-Elec. Nitrogen Corp.. ..	5½% Nov. 1, 1957	94⅞	5.88
Republic of Peru	6 % Dec. 1, 1960	50	12.35
State of Tennessee Central Rwy.	6 % April 1, 1947	96½	6.35
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Common Stock	38½	—
Beaux-Arts Apartments Inc. $6 1st. Pfd. Stock &	Common Stock	87 per unit	
Belgian National way. Peptg. Pfd. Stock ..	6 % (Amn. Shares)	77	7.79
Cannon Mills Co.	Common Stock	19⅞	—
General Italian Edison Electric Corp.	Common (Amn. Shares)	34⅝	—
General Mills, Inc. ..	Common Stock	45¼	—
General Motor Corp. ..	Common Stock	35⅞	—
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	Common Stock	69⅛	—
Standard Oil Co. of New York	Common Stock	27½	—
United Aircraft & Transport Corp. ..	Common Stock	39¼	—
United States Steel Corp.	Common Stock	152⅜	—
Pennsylvania - Dixde Cement	$7 Cum. Pfd. Stock	10	—
Cuban Dominican Sugar	7½% Nov. 1, 1944	16	—
State of Minas Geraes Series "A"	6½% Sept. 1, 1959	48	—
Rhine Westphalia Electric Power Corp. ..	6 % April 1, 1955	77	8.19
Republic of Chile	6 % July 1, 1963	78	7.89
American I.G. Chemical Corp. Conv. Debs. ..	5½% May 1, 1949	101½	5.37
Ilseder Steel Corp. ..	6 % Aug. 1, 1948	81	8.01
Saxon Public Works ..	6½% May 1, 1951	77	8.97
Republic of Finland ..	5½% Feb. 1, 1958	78	7.38

Exchange Circular for week ending Wednesday, 22nd October, 1930.

Since our last there has not been any special development in regard to the silver market which remained quite steady until speculators on Saturday morning commenced bearish operations, which lowered prevailing rates some $\frac{5}{16}$ th all round. Since then the market has remained quiet and practically featureless.

Silver:—Opened on the 16th inst. at 16 1/16d and G. $36, and closes to-day at 16⅝d, and G. $35 7/8

China has been reported as both buying and selling with but small business most days.

Exchange:—The official rate for T/T on London on the 16th inst. was 1/7⅜d., lowered on the 18th inst. to 1/7 1/16d., on the 20th to 1/7 1/16d. and no change since.

The market opened on the 16th inst. with T/T on London and New York at 1/7 7/16d. and G. $39 3/4 respectively: 4 m/s Credits 1/7 5/16d and G. $40 5/16: Yen Cross rate 49⅝: Yen 126¼: Gold Bars 563.80. Steady and practically no change.

Next day 1/7 9/16d and G. $39 1/2 were obtainable: again steady but very little business.

On Saturday the market opened stagnant, but later in the morning speculators began to buy, and rates declined sharply: At the close the best obtainable was 1/7 5/16d. and G. $39⅜: the Gold Bar opened at 561.80 and closed at 570.60.

On the 20th inst. there was no change and after a quiet day closing rates were identically the same, 4 m/s Credits being 1/7 3/8d. and G. $39 7/8. Gold Bars closed at 571.40.

The 21st inst. passed quietly also, with T/T obtainable 1/7 5/16d. and G. $39⅝, other rates in proportion.

This morning the market opened easy, but recovered later, we quote as follows for merchants at noon:—T/T on London 1/7 1/4d.. T/T on New York 39 7/8, and 4 m/s Credits 1/7 3/8d. and G. $40, Yen Cross rate 49 11/16, Yen 127¼, Gold Bar 573.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ... ... Tls. 107,575,000 a decrease of Tls. 786,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars $ 153,330,000 an increase of $ 900,000
Estimated value Tls. 217,390,000 as against Tls. 188,150,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for Sept.	Thursday Oct. 16	Friday Oct. 17	Saturday Oct. 18	Monday Oct. 20	Tuesday Oct. 21	Wed. Oct. 22
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T on London	1/7.365	1/7⅜	1/7⅜	1/7 3/8 1/7¼	1/7⅛	1/7⅛	1/7⅛
D/Dfts ..	—	1/7⅜	1/7⅜	1/7 3/8 1/7¼	1/7⅛	1/7⅛	1/7⅛
4 m/s ..	—	1/7 7/16	1/7 7/16	1/7 7/16 1/7 7/8	1/7 11/16	1/7 9/16	1/7 9/16
T/T India	108,731	108½	108½	108 1/2 107 3/4	107¼	107¼	107¼
T/T France	998,192	1000	1000	1000 993	987	987	987
T/T On N.Y.	39,240	39¼	39¼	39¼ 39	38¾	38¾	38¾
Demand		39¼	39¼	39¼ 39	38¾	38¾	38¾
T/T Hamburg R. M.		165	165	165 164	162½	162½	162½
T/T H'kong	82.163	82 nom.	82 nom.	82 nom. 82	82 nom.	82 nom	82 nom.
T/T Japan	125.942	126½	126½	126 1/2 127 1/2	128¼	128¼	128¼
T/T Batavia	97.403	97	97	97 96½	96	96	96
T/T Straits	143.836	144¼	144¼	144¼ 145¼	146	146	146
Bk's buying rates 4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	1/8.307	1/8¼	1/8¼	1/8¼ 1/8	1/7 7/8	1/7⅞	1/8
4 m/s ,, D/P	—	1/8⅜	1/8⅜	1/8⅜	1/8	1/8	1/8⅛
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	1/8.562	1/8½	1/8½	1/8⅜ 1/8½	1/8⅛	1/8⅛	1/8¼
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	1,060.192	1045	1045	1/8¼ 1054 1035	1030	1030	1035
4 m/s N.Y.Lc.	41.125	40 5/8	40 5/8	40 5/8 40¼	40⅛	40⅛	40⅜
4 m/s ,, Doc.	—	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜ 40¾	40½	40½	40¾

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Oct. 16	Oct. 17	Oct. 18	Oct. 20	Oct. 21	Oct. 22
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence						
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	16 11/16	16 11/16	16¾	16⅝	16 9/16	16⅝
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	G.$.35	G.$.63⅛	G.$.36⅛	G.$.35⅞	G.$.35⅞	G.$.35⅞
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch)	Tls. 561.80	Tls. 561.70	Tls. 570.60	Tls. 572.00	Tls. 569.70	Tls. 573.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	112.50	112.50	112.50	112.50	112.50	112.50
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	72.60	72.60	72.60	72.725	72.60	72.625
*Closing Price in London for Previous day	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day ...						

Bank of England rate of discount	3 %	London on Paris	1/1 123 83
Bank of France rate of discount	2½%	New York on London	T/T 485 1/2
Londonopen Market of Dis. 3 m/s	2 1/8%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 1/8
,, 4 ,,	2 3/16%	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/3½
	2 5/16%	Kobe on London	T/T 2/0½

What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs. Pieces; Mille—thousands;

OLYMPIA, July 28.
(Agents: States S. S. Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Timber, Softwood:
Ordinary Manufactured ..... Sup.ft. 293,039

BOWES CASTLE, August 9.
(Agents: Dodwell & Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Tobacco, Leaf ..... Pls. 2,242

EMPRESS OF ASIA, August 9.
(Agents: Canadian Pacific R'ly Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Flour, Wheat ..... Pls. 368

PATRICK HENRY, August 19.
(Agents: Lloyd Everett, Incorporated)
From U. S. of America.

Carbon Black	Pls.	352
Cotton, Raw ..... Bls.	2 ,,	4

PRESIDENT LINCOLN, Aug. 28.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
To U. S. of America.

For—

Silk, Raw, Filature:
Wild, Chefoo ... Bls. 10 Pls. 104.90

Read—

Silk, Raw, Filature:
Wild, Chefoo ... Bls. 100 ,, 104.90

PRESIDENT ADAMS, Sept. 1.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton Sheetings:		
White, Plain, over 41 in. wide	Yds.	180
Cotton Knitted Shirts, Raised	Pls.	25
Canned Fruits	,,	77
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength	,,	1,600
Ink, Printing	,,	7
Newspapers, Old	,,	1,499
Paper, Coated	,,	19
Oranges, Fresh	,,	336
Barley, Pearl	,,	39
Sodium, Unclassed	,,	27
Sulphur Black	,,	303
Ultramarine Blue	,,	4
Coffee	Lb.	360
Cigars	Pcs.	3,000
Lemons, Fresh	,,	1,650
Dyes, Aniline ... Pkgs 124 G.Units		15,147
Treasure:		
Silver Bars	,,	10,755
Motor-cars, Parts of	,,	11,533
Machinery	,,	39,200

OIL PIONEER, September 8.
(Agents: States S. S. Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Oil, Lubricating, Mineral Galls. 7,433

PRESIDENT JACKSON, Sept 9.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Copper, Ingots	Pls.	420
Apples, Fresh	,,	5
Butter, Fresh	,,	210
Flour, Wheat	,,	1,918
Hams	,,	4
Ink, Printing	,,	319
Milk, Evaporated	,,	40
Varnishes	,,	4
Rubber Tires:		
For Motor-cars	Pcs.	61
For Motor-cars	,,	1,413
Timber, Softwood:		
Ordinary Manufactured	Sup.ft.	23,905
Enamelledware	G.Units	4,022

GOLDEN TIDE, September 10.
(Agents: States S. S. Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Gasolene, Mineral, in Case	Galls	50,000
,, ,, ,, bulk	,,	26,500
Oil, Kerosene, in Case	,,	675,650
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	1,329
Raisins, Uncleased	,,	314
Varnishes	,,	62

MICHIGAN, September 11.
From U. S. or America.
(Agents: States S.S. Co.)

Paper, Kraft	Pls.	840
Timber, Softwood:		
Ordinary, Sawn ...	Sup.ft.	1,233,594
Merchantable	,,	167,483
Logs	,,	962,357

TAIYANG, September 11.
(Agents: Dodwell & Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Aluminium Sheets	Pls.	8
Aluminium-foil	,,	37
Corn Starch	,,	578
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength	,,	1,068
Newspapers, Old	,,	1,500
Soda, Caustic	,,	2,184
Soda, Bicarbonate of	,,	160
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	1,728
Oil, Kerosene, in bulk	Galls	21,945
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	1,082
Turpentine, Vegetable	,,	92
Varnishes	,,	305

From Manila

Alcohol	Galls	16,800
Buntal Fibre	Pls.	8

PRESIDENT MADISON, Sept. 11.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, S'hai ... Bls. 165	Pls.	163.64
Yellow, T'tao .. Bls. 25	,,	24.42
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:		
Shanghai ..... Bls. 75	Pls.	76.06
Silk Piece Goods	,,	2.93
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	301
Tea, Black:		
Other kinds, Hankow, Kiukiang, etc.	,,	46
Congou Hankow	,,	767
Antimony, Regulus	,,	420
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	313
,, ,, Liquid	,,	33
Brassware	,,	116
Feathers, Duck	,,	30
Hair, Human	,,	106
Oil, Wood	,,	8,792
Seed, Sesamum	,,	18
Skins, Lamb Untanned	Pcs.	3,000
,, Sheep, ,,	,,	3,000
,, Rabbit, ,,	,,	30,000
Skin, Mats, Kid, Tanned	,,	4,200

SIBERIA MARU, September 12.
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)
To U. S. Of America.

Cotton Yarn, Waste	Pls.	101

To Canada

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, S'hai ... Bls. 10	Pls.	9.69
Skins, Weasel	Pcs.	4,609

BESSEMER CITY, September 12.
(gents: U. S. Steel Products Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Angles	Pls.	918
Bars	,,	48
Beams	,,	3,230
Channels	,,	291
Plates, ¼ in thick	,,	1,010
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	829
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Sheets, Plain	,,	1,972
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	3,703

CITY OF MANDALAY, Sept. 13.
(Agents: Lacey & Cannan, Ltd.)
Form U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Beams	Pls.	232
Channels	,,	85
Sheets	,,	336
Asphalt	,,	339
Grease, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	418
Oil, Essential	,,	239
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	3,348
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls	43,294

MARGARET DOLLAR, Sept 13.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. America.

Flour, Wheat	Pls.	469
Tmber, Softwood:		
Piling	Sup.ft.	332,931
Logs	,,	306,013
Ordinary, Sawn	,,	2,527,314
Clear	,,	71,913
Merchantable	,,	269,925

WISCONSIN, September 13.
(Agents: States S. S. Co.)
From U. S. or America.

Milk, Condensed	Pls.	900
Paper, Wrapping	,,	117
,, White, Bond	,,	86
Flour, Wheat	,,	809
Timber, Softwood:		
Ordinary, Sawn	Sup.ft.	222,919
Ordinary, Manufactured	,,	879,694
Merchantable	,,	439,161

PRESIDENT HARRISON, Sep. 15
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. or American.

Soda Ash	Pls.	840

TAIYO MARU, September 15.
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)
From. U. S. of America.

Awabi, Dried	Pls.	8
Newspapers, Old	,,	525
Cigarettes	Mille	180
Motor-truck Chassis	Pcs.	4
Hats, Felt	Doz.	16

PRESIDENT HARRISON, Sep. 15
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co)
From U. S. of America.

Canned Awabi	Pls.	230
Canned Fruits	,,	17
Ink, Printing	,,	32
Leather, Patent	,,	16
Macaroni, in bulk	,,	94
Newspapers, Old	,,	3,674
Paper, Printing	,,	61
Paper, Writing	,,	53
Paper, Unclassed	,,	20
Oranges, Fresh	,,	396
Coffee	Catties	225
Cigarettes	Mille	150
Dyes, Aniline ... Pkgs 325		
G.Units		23,325
Infants' Foods	,,	5,808
Machinery, Parts of	,,	46,391
Automobiles, Parts of	,,	9,446
Rubber Tires:		
For Automobiles	Pcs.	1,943
Motor-truck Chassis	,,	2

GRAYS HARBOR, September 16.
(Agents: States S. S. Co.)
From U.S. of America.

Timber, Softwood:		
Ordinary, Manufactured	Sup.ft.	735,640

WALES MARU, September 17.
(Agents: Showa Shipping Co.)
From U. S. or America.

Borax	Pls.	909
Prunes, Dried	,,	31
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	2,498
Hardwood:		
Logs	Sup.ft.	44,003
Softwood:		
Ordinary, Sawn	,,	200,092
Logs	,,	49,658

From Japan.

Silk Cocoons	Pls.	48.50
White Zinc	,,	50
Acid, Hydrochloric	,,	312
,, Nitric	,,	326
Calcium, Carbide of	,,	113
Carbon Black	,,	18
Glue	,,	63
Manganese Ore	,,	84
Oil, Hardened	,,	168
Paper, Wrapping	,,	34
Sulphur, Crude	,,	200
,, Fowder	,,	33
Timber, Hardwood:		
Rough Hewn	Sup.ft.	14,653
Oil, Turpentine	Galls	100

CORNEVILLE, September 18.
(Agents: O. Thoresen & Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Timber, Softwood:		
Logs	Sup.ft.	595,925
Ordinary, Sawn	Sup.ft.	652,447
Planks	,,	19,665
Laths	Pcs.	2,000,000

CORNEVILLE, September 18.
(Agents: O. Thoresen & Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Flour, Wheat	Pls.	919
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls	89,050
Timber, Softwood:		
Ordinary, Sawn	Suq.ft.	71,459
Merchantable	,,	138,398

WALES MARU, September 22.
(Agents: Showa Transportation Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Hair, Human	Pls.	181

The vital necessity of knowing and understanding!

WHO'S WHO IN CHINA

One would not think of residing in, or doing business on a large, or even moderate scale, in any country without making a serious effort to know and understand the political, business, financial and professional leaders of that country. This is particularly true of China where shifting political and economic conditions are always linked up with individuals who thus exercise tremendous influence upon the course of events.

As a direct result of the desire to know the individuals who are leaders of affairs, private and governmental, there has been published in practically every country a book popularly known as "Who's Who," which contains biographical sketches of the great and near-great. Thus we have "Who's Who in America," Who's Who in Great Britain," "Who's Who in Japan," Germany, France, Italy, and so on.

The compilation of a "Who's Who in China," containing the pictures and biographical sketches of political, business, financial and professional leaders of China in the English language. was started in 1917, some thirteen years ago. The first volume, published in 1918, contained only 59 biographical sketches, but the second volume, published in 1920, contained 153. Since that time the book has grown until the volume published in 1926-1927 contained more than 500 biographical sketches. In 1928 a supplement was issued containing more than 100 sketches of new leaders, chiefly these who emerged as a result of the Nationalist Revolution which brought new figures to the helm in both business and politics.

Work has now started on the 1930 edition, which will be the most ambitious publication of the kind ever attempted in Asia. It will be all-inclusive in that will include a complete record of all leaders in the country in the fields of politics, business, finance and the professions. It will be well bound, printed on good paper stock, 8-in by 10½-in, of more than 1,000 pages, and will be a welcome addition to any business office or home library.

The value of this book will immediately be realized by all foreigners as well as Chinese who are interested in the commercial, financial and political affairs of China, due to the vital nccessity of knowing intimately the men who are directing the affairs of contemporary China.

Owing to the heavy expense of publication, it is necessary to know as far as possible, how many copies will be desired by the public, hence this offer of a reduced price to advance subscribers of $10 a copy, the price after publication being $12, (Chinese Currency).

Please fill out the attached form and mail immediately.

(ATTACH THIS COUPON TO YOUR CHECK)

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38 Avenue Edward VII
SHANGHAI.

Shanghai,.....1930.

Please enter order for.....copies of Who's Who in China" at the pre-publication price of Mex. $10 a copy. Check is attached herewith.

Name.....
Address.....

NOTE: *In case they are not already included, I would recommend the inclusion of the biographies of the following Chinese in the forthcoming edition of Who's Who:—.....*
.....
.....

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